INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 139 BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 10 1927. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
15 Oct.	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@f..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £280, B. £270, C. £160.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £272, B. £262, C. £156.
2nd Saloon to London A. £254, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £250, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
29th ,,	KIDDERPORE ..	Sails China & Japan
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
10th Oct.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
12th ,,	ELLORA ..	East & South Africa.
12th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
13th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Sadu Maru ..	5898	28 Sept.	12 Oct.
Hakodate Maru..	5305	19 Oct.	30 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	29 ,,
Penang Maru ..	5214	20 ,,	2 Dec.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	1 Dec.	13 ,,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Gloncoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?
From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).
TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand have been used their exclusively or partly, amongst which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.
SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.
Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills
Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000,
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has lately introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars
WITH
THE VULCAN INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
For Particulars Apply to:—
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates.—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—CANDIDATES of all qualifications for Government and Commercial lines. Apply on the prescribed application form. Price Re. 1, obtainable from:—Box No. 2040 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R506.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass Orders on Commission basis throughout India and Ceylon. THE VENUGOPAL WEAVING COMPANY, Chowa, Cannanore. Manufactures of all kinds of cotton-piece goods, Imitation Silk cloths, Bed sheets, Khylees, Lungies, etc. Fast colours. Superior quality and Reliable goods. Prices moderate. Apply sharp. M. C. POCKAN, Manager.
A R502.

WANTED.—SALES AGENTS at Bombay, Allahabad, Agra, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Poona, Calcutta, Delhi, Simla etc., to secure orders for our Mysore Dhoop Sticks, and Powders, Sandal Wood Oil etc. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem with 6¼ p.c. commission and Rs. 15 for the establishment charges. Cash Security required Rs. 500 on the goods entrusted to them. Apply for the terms of the Agency. The ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., Agency Department, Bangalore City.
A 29367.

EARN Rs. 100 to 200 a month.—WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS in all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon to sell our famous Mysore Agarbathies and other Perfumery Articles and to canvass shares. Apply with two annas stamps for particulars to:—K. RAMA DAS, Managing Director, The Mysore Perfumery & Indigenous Industries, Ltd., Mysore.
A R467.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box. No. 2036. Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
29342

HOUSES AND FLATS TO TET

FOUR SHOPS and SIX FLATS in a new Building near Babulnath, Chowpaty. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 3, Crowpaty Road.
C R478

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.
M 489

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

ARE YOU WISE? Then buy direct from watch makers, Fancy, Strong mechanism and accurate time-keeper Wrist Watches, Pocket Watches and Alarm clocks at Re. 1 (one) each. Apply with the amount by money order in advance for as many as you want. No V. P. P.: for the minimum sum. "THE MINERVA STORES", CUTTACK, B. N. R.
T R505.

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTH DROPS

A Specific Romedy for Pyorrnea and all other Dental Diseases.

Re. 1-8 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
29147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-3-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

B. (MANDVI) WARD BYE-ELECTION.

MR. AHMED ABDEENBHOY PEERBHOY, B.A., and Dr. MAHAMAD IBRAHIM KHATKHATE L.M. & S., having withdrawn their candidature, I hereby declare Mr. VAZIRALI BANDEALI duly elected a Councillor in place of the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 8th October, 1927.
29370.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Act I of 1925, notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as Voters of Wards has been published in every Municipal Office as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section.

Copies of the List may be obtained during Office hours at the Office of the Superintendent, Electoral Roll Department Cruickshank Road, Fort, on payment of a fee of Rs. 21 per complete List A to G Wards.

Copies of each separate ward list are also available at Rs. 3 per list.

Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his/her name inserted in the said list, or who (his/her own name being entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his/her name retained therein, or who has to choose the ward for which he/she elects to vote, or who has to apply that his/her name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his/her claim, objection or application, as the case may be, to the Municipal Commissioner on or before the 1st day of November, 1927, in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Section 19 of the said Act.

Every claimant or objector should specify the grounds on which the right of any person to be entered in the Roll is asserted or denied, the evidence which he/she intends to lead, the address of the claimant or objector, his/her number in the ward list and in the case of any objection, the serial number in the ward list of the person to whose entry objection is taken.

All claims for enrolment in the Municipal Election Roll should be supported by the production of Rent Bills from April, 1927, or a certificate of the landlord or other documentry evidence.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1927.
29368.

TENDERS.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January, 1928, will be received upto 12 O'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1927.

A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money, without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 one only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, dated 6th October, 1927.
29375.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS from recognised building contractors are invited on 17th instant by the Trustees of Bai Hirabai Tata Memorial Fund for the erection of six blocks of buildings on the Tata Estate, Turner Road, Bandra.

Plans, specifications, conditions of tender and other details can be had on application and payment of a fee of Rs. 15 from the undersigned any week day between office hours.

(Sd.) DARA N. MIRZA,
(L.R.I.B.A.)
Chartered Architect.
Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.
29366.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in DRAWING at the College of Engineering, Poona, in the grade of Rs. 130—5—180.

The Assistant Lecturer will be required to teach the First Year Classes Practical Geometry, Machine Sketching and Drawing, Model Drawing and Isometric Projection; and help generally in the Department of Engineering Drawing and Design. Preference will be given to applicants who have served an apprenticeship in a recognised workshop, and have had subsequent Drawing office experience.

The following information should be supplied by all applicants.

(1) Name in full, (2) Age with date of birth, (3) Caste with subcaste, (4) Place of birth, (5) Place and standard of education, (6) Previous teaching experience if any, (7) If employed, where and present salary, (8) Copies of testimonials, regarding character and fitness for the post from previous employers.

The appointment will be on the basis of a five years agreement on non-pensionable basis the first year being in probation. The person appointed will be permitted to subscribe to the General Provident Fund.

Applications containing the information asked for above should reach the Principal on or before the 28th October, 1927.

Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for an interview at their own expense.

Starting pay on the scale above named will be according to age and qualifications.

PRINCIPAL.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 7th October, 1927.
29376.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY No. 1496 of 1927.

Re: PASSOO TOKERSEY and RAVJI NARPAT of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, now lately carrying on business in partnership, in the name of Tokersey Vajpar & Co. at Chinchpokli outside the Fort of Bombay Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: BHAWANJI SHAMJI & CO., a firm Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed PASSOO TOKERSEY and RAVJI NARPAT and the firm of Tokersey Vajpar & Co. have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the Official Assignee.

Dated this 7th day October, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29374.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE IRON SAFE, CLOCK, SCALES AND WEIGHTS, MEHTA BOXES, ETC., ETC.

UNDER instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the administrator Pendente Lite in suit No. 8 of 1920 (Pragji Dayal v/s Bai Monghibai) re estate of Vassonjee Madhavjee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms.

One large iron safe on stand, mehta boxes, one lot scales and iron weights, gunny bags, wooden planks, clock, globe lamps and glass balls, pillows, wooden measures etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VITHAL WADI.

UNDER instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw & Coy., Attorneys for Messrs. Haridas Vallabhdas and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, the Receivers appointed in suit No. 3264 of 1925 (Narandas v/s Vallabhdas) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will this day MONDAY, the 10th instant sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land originally pension and tax tenure and now redeemed together with the building standing thereon situate at Ovalwadi Lane in Vithalwady admeasuring about 745 square yards bearing Collector's old Nos. 510, 510 new No. 2493 old Survey Nos. 83, 83, new Survey Nos. 1494 and 1494 and assessed by the municipality under C Ward Nos. 1754/1757, Street Nos. 1, 2, 12, 14, 16 Cadastral Survey No. 1865, Bhuleshwar division and bounded, on the west by the property of Karsondas Mulji Uetha on the east by Ovalwady on the north by the property of Purshottam Lalji Tricumji on the south by the property of Madhavji Mohunji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Coy. attorneys for the vendors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WORLD'S HEAVY WEIGHT GLOOM LIFTER!
His Funniest! His Latest!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee on holidays at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co.'s Picture
SUMARI OF SINDH
Featuring MISS GAUHAR
Time as Usual.

Half Price Sale.

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA.
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR
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Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao M. A.
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SHIVAJI PAGEANT.

DUSSERA GATHERING OF BOMBAY MILL WORKERS.

The proprietor, Mr. Sitaram Jadhav Master and Members of the "Shri Shivaji Kasratshala" (Gymnasium near the New DeLisle Road Bridge celebrated the Dussera Festival in the compound of Lower Parel Municipal School. Over a thousand factory and mill-workers were present to witness the exhibition of gymnastic feats. Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Bar-at-Law and Secretary "the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha" presided on the occasion. After the gymnastic feats, the President addressed the gathering and called upon the operatives to give up the evils of drink and practise more rigidly temperance.

The members of the Gymnasium had arranged an historical pageant of the Great Shivaji with some scenes from the Puranas which were mounted on horse and bullock carts. This procession with the accompaniment of band Indian music and lezims marched through DeLisle Road in the midst of crowds of working men who had assembled to witness it. The Pageant proceeded to the Chinch Pookli Bridge Rama's Mandir, where after plundering Sonaleaves exchanging of greetings and distribution of flowers to the guests the party dispersed. The police kept good arrangements and the procession passed through the locality peacefully.

LATE MR. FRAMROZE R. JOSHI.

The Managing Committees of the Mulla Feroze Ketabkhana (Library) and Mulla Feroze Madressa have passed the following resolutions expressing their sense of grief at the demise of Mr. Framroze Rustomji Joshi, J.P.

MULLA FEROZE LIBRARY.

The Managing Committee feel greatly sorry at the death of their Honorary Secretary and Trustee, Mr. Framroze Rustomji Joshi which took place on 31st August 1927.

MULLA FEROZE MADRESSA.

The Managing Committee of the Mulla Feroze Madressa with great regret take a note of the untimely death of their Honv. Secretary and Trustee, Mr. Framroze Rustomji Joshi which took place on the 31st August 1927 at the age of 77 years.

SIR CHARLES AND SIR ALEXANDER.

RECEIVED BY KING.

LONDON, Oct 8.

The King received Sir Charles Innes and Sir Alexander Muddiman on their appointment as Governor of Burma and Governor of the United Provinces, respectively.—Reuter's Special.

BRIDGE ENGINEERS KILLED

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT ON BEIRA-UMTALI LINE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Beira While moving a gider bridge on the Beira-Umtali line, two British officers, Colonel Arnold and Colonel Jenkins, bridge engineers, were killed and two natives and one Chinaman injured.—Reuter's Special.

NO TRUTH IN REPORT

RUMOUR ABOUT MR. HORNIMAN'S IMPENDING ARREST

POONA, Oct. 8.

In connection with the report current in the Press about the impending arrest of Mr. B. G. Horniman in connection with the publication of articles on India and China, the Associated Press is authoritatively informed that there is no truth in the report. A. P.

PENTANGULAR CRICKET IN KARACHI

PARSIS SCORE 277 FOR 8 WICKETS

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

In the second round of the Pentangular Cricket tournament between Parsis and Europeans, to-day, the Parsis winning the toss, scored 127 for three wickets at lunch time and added 150 for five further wickets at tea time.—Free Press.

BHARATMILAP PROCESSION

CAWNPORE, Oct. 8.

The Bhartmilap procession was peacefully taken out last night through the important parts of the city. Three mosques in different parts of the city were illuminated specially for the occasion. —A. P.

"YANKEES" BEAT "PIRATES"

LONDON, Oct 9.

New York.—In the Baseball World Series the New York Yankees have won the Championship by defeating Pittsburg Pirates. —Reuter's Special.

The hearing of the case against Babu Jagat Narayan Lal, Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and the leader of the Independent Congress Party in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, who has been charged with sedition in connection with an article in his Hindi paper "Mahavir", on a speech of the Viceroy, will commence in the court of Khan Bahadur Hamid, City Magistrate, on the 15th October.—A. P

COMMERCIL.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 8.
December	21.47+.56
January	21.52+.56
March	21.77+.56
May	21.93+.56
July	21.85+.52
Middling Spot	21.75+.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 8.
January	21.64+.62
March	21.85+.61
Middling Spot	21.60+.58

NEW YORK.

New York. 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	——
March z	——
May	——
New York. Noon Calli.	
January	——
March	——
May	——
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
January	——
March	——
May	——

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

	New York, Oct. 8. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	56,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Scinde, Good	9.00
Scinde, Fully Good	9.20
Scinde, Fine	9.40
Bengal, Good	9.00
Bengal, Fully Good	9.20
Bengal, Fine	9.40
Oomra, Good	9.55
Oomra, Fully Good	9.80
Oomra, Fine	10.05
Broach, Good	9.95
Broach, Fully Good	10.25
Broach, Fine	10.55

	Liverpool, Oct. 8.
October	18.57+.24
November	18.71+.18
December	18.75+.29
January	18.80+.28
February	18.83+.29
March	18.86+.26
April	18.86+.26
May	18.86+.26
June	18.86+.26
July	18.85+.25
August	18.85+.25
September	18.85+.25
October	18.85+.25
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.20—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

		Liverpool, Oct. 8.
October	11.28	11.45+.15
November		11.43+.14
December		11.47+.14
January	11.32	11.50+.14
February		11.49+.14
March	11.35	11.52+.15
April		11.51+.15
May	11.35	11.53+.14
June		11.46+.13
July	11.25	11.42+.13
August		11.30+.12
September		11.13+.7
October		10.99+.5
Middling Spot		11.69—.3

SALES.

	Bales. Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £8/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov £17/7/6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £19/12/6

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 62-1/2 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 50/9
Barletta, Russo, per 62-1/2 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb 50/.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat sellers 51/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment buyers Oct/Nov 52/3

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 8.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Nov/Dec. 30/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 30/10-1/2

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 8.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment hull paid Oct/Nov. £15/10/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment nominal Oct/Nov. £18/2/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £17/7/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec £17/7/6.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14.1/8

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 8.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	8	501	1680
Central India	234	6081	5584
Barsi and Nagar	66	961	382
Hyderabad-Gaorani		342	110
Berar		2888	1308
Central Provinces	49	2333	456
Total Oomras	357	13089	9520
Dholera	161	10481	1536
N.W. Provinces	155	2835	1672
Rajputana	189	4900	4341
Sind-Punjab	105	2681	2522
Broach	184	2345	9
Coompta & Dharwar		2190	3992
Westerns-Northerns	481	2488	5786
Coccanada			119
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	11	5843	3595
Persian	41	1378	1562
American	1233	17955	6866
Egyptian and African	684	3724	8682
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts			
Total	3581	69,909	50,202

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 6th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1807	41,019	31,501
Japan & China	380	52,810	12078
Coast Ports	10	2021	1175
Up-country by Rail		66,62	,9335
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		4,811	2,075
Total	2197	107823	55,464

BOMBAY

BOMBAY.—Steady Market—Absence of sellers—General sentiment bullish.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

Despite a small decline in the New York futures, the local market opened steady Broach Apl/May delivery being quoted at Rs. 430. There was moderate demand which kept up the prices and sellers were scarce. The general sentiment in the local market is again bullish and any undue rise will attract straddle operations of selling in the local market against purchases in the American markets the prices at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	430	432	429	430
Oomra Dec/Jan	397	397	395/8	397
Bengal Dec/Jan	356	357	356	357

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 8

Liverpool opened steady only at a decline of 4 points and later on was reported unchanged. The forward market opened at Rs. 432/8 and ruled quiet but steady and quotations at 6.30 were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	432	432	431	432
Oomra Dec/Jan	398	398	397	398
Bengal Dec/Jan	357	357	356	357

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

100	B. Karshandas	Khadakya	412
100	Do.	Kalajin	370
100	Finlay Mill	Manabadar	395
100	Do.	Bhilwara	405
100	Ralli Bros.	Indore	401
100	Volkart Bros.	Ellichpur	405
100	Ralli Bros.	Bijapur	396
100	Currimbhai	Comptah	440
100	Swadesh Mill	Manabadar	395
100	Rathi & Co.	Tirupur	472
100	N. Fatehalli & Co.	Muthia	330
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Indore	401
100	Do.	Parbhani	407

(Saturday Room Rate was closed.)

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 8

Castorseeds May delivery, opening Rs. 46/13; highest Rs. 47/2; lowest Rs. 46/11. closing Rs. 46/14.

Cottonseeds January delivery, opening Rs. 4/5/6; closing Rs. 4/59.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, Rs. 55/14; highest Rs. 56/3; lowest Rs. 55/13; closing Rs. 56/2.

Bazar was closed at 3 p.m. on account of Brokers' Meeting.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 8

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loans 1929/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945/55 Rs. 107/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. nil.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 107/6.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal 1929/49 Rs. 103.
Forward Rates.—17th October sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 76/5 1945/55 Rs. 107/7
4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/7.
Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

MODERATELY BULLISH BUREAU

NEW YORK ADVANCES 84 POINTS

LOCAL MARKET SHOWS POOR RESPONSE

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU'S ESTIMATES.

	NEW YORK OCT. 8TH
INDICATED CROP ON IST OCT, BALES	12,678,000
GINNED UPTO IST OCT. BALES	5,945,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Visible Supply	2,754	4,007	1,911	838	927	1,196	2,076	3,264
Carry Over	6,216	9,364	4,879	2,573	2,484	3,215	5,639	7,238
Acreage Planted	37,043	31,678	34,016	38,701	42,641	42,099	43,750	42,683
Bureau Condition Aug 1st	74.1	64.7	75.8	67.2	67.4	65.6	69.8.	69.5
Bureau Condition Sept. 1st	67.5	49.3	57.0	54.1	59.3	56.2	59.6	59.1
Bureau Condition Oct. 1st	59.1	42.2	50.0	49.5	53.5	56.6	61.3	—
Ginning Sept. 1st	532	486	506	1,143	947	1,896	617	1,540
Ginning Sept. 16th	—	—	—	—	2,666	4,282	2,509	3,506
Ginning Oct 1st	—	—	—	—	4,528	7,126	5,643	—
Ginning per cent.	—	—	—	—	33.2	44.2	31.8	—
Ginning Oct. 18th	5,755	5,497	6,978	6,409	7,616	9,519	8,728	—
Final with Linters	13,700	83.60	10,320	10,811	14,497	17,167	18,792	—

Bombay, Oct. 8.
11-30 p.m.

The American Government issued to-day the third of this year's crop report. It had a wide target to hit without disturbing the market, because the advance guesses varied greatly. They ranged from 12,158,000 Bales by Messrs. The Japan Cotton trading Co. to 13,755,000 bales by Fossick Bureau and trade opinion was ready for any figure reasonably a little below the median of those extremes. The estimate of the Bureau in placing the indicated crop of 12,678,000 bales almost proved the average estimate of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange. The result of the above figure was a rise of 84 points in the values of New York futures. This rise was followed by long liquidation and some believed that the ginning report of 5,945,000 bales was slightly bearish. Still there is uncertainty about the final yield and we believe that as a result of higher prices ruling now, increased hedge selling will keep prices down as the farmers have to repay large loans received from the Bank a year ago when a record crop forced the American Government to run to farmer's rescue. At any rate with a crop of about 12,700,000 bales and a carryover of 7,713,000 bales, and city crop of about 200,000 bales, make the available supply of American Cotton about 20,700,000 bales. This supply is sufficient for the world to go on for one year without any curtailment of the consumption. Of course higher prices may cause a natural restriction but we believe the market is not in a position to show any wide movement and we strongly believe in selling in strong markets with a view to cover at moderate profits.

The local market showed a poor response to the rise in New York prices. The market anticipated very bullish figures and was heavily long so there was no disposition to add to the overloaded position. Some nervous bulls liquidated which was absorbed by fresh buying. It appears that market is heavy but may improve somewhat in which case we advise sales for a quick turn.

The market opened at 432 for Broach Apl/May and declined to 422 again improved to 429 but relapsed and closed at Rs. 426. The New York close was reported to be 56 points higher.

CENSUS GINNING REPORTS.

1927-28.

Ginned upto:	Bales.
August 1st	163,000
August 16th	457,000
September 1st	1,540,000
September 16th	3,506,000
October 1st	5,945,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & Co.	£20-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£123-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10-1/4
National Bank	£5?
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£85-3/4
Conversion Loan	£ 75
Indian Loan 5.1/2 p. c.	£102-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/4
Consols	£55-5/8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£94-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 8.

T T Berlin on London	20.41-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-7/8
O T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid, on London	27.92
T T Milan on London	89.05,
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.25

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

3 months 4.11/32 per cent.
6 months 4-15/32 per cent.
Bank of England 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 to 3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4.15/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5.1/4 p. c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 8.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25.3/4
Forward	25.3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 8.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4.4.11-1/2

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8th October 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.871 inches (.007 normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p. m. (previous day) 29.790 inches (.018 above normal).

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours. 0008 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.5 degrees (1.8 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (08 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 164 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3 miles per hour.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.0 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 4.59 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 66.10 inches.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

Oct/Dec per cwt.	14/8-1/4
Jan/Mar. per cwt	14/11-1/4
c. & f. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/10
c.& f. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	14/10-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/4-1/8 Sellers.

MONEY MARKET.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32-15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 128 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's D D 275 1/2.
LONDON—
Gold per oz.—ready 84.11 1/2
Silver per oz.—ready 25-11
Silver per oz.—Forward 25-11.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and idle. Nothing doing. Undertone is easier but sellers not pressing.
American Cross rate dol. 4.86 7/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

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SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

WHAT IT AIMS AT.

A VERY RADICAL MEASURE.

(By Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

After an unprecedentedly heated discussion lasting for over a week, the University Bill, it is expected, will see its last to-day. Close on the heels of the University Bill, the Council has to deal with the Small Holdings Bill, a measure as important and drastic as the University bill, if not more.

THE GENESIS OF THE BILL.

It is believed in informed circles that the Small Holdings Bill is going to prove an epoch-making legislation. It is as drastic as it is far-reaching in its efforts. It will affect, at the lowest estimation, nearly 60 per cent of the entire population of this Presidency. It is understood that the idea embodied in the bill first presented itself to Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta when he was in charge of the Revenue Department. He has since vastly improved upon that idea and supplemented it with a close study of the agricultural systems in the western countries like Denmark and others. It has further transpired that it is his great ambition to get this legislation carried before the term of his present office expires. He has been trying his utmost to create saympathy and interest for the bill, among the members of the Council.

BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW.

The primary object of the bill is to prevent excessive sub-division of agricultural land and to promote the consolidation of such land. The bill as it will be put on the anvil is a pretty lengthy measure having got as many as 76 clauses. It is divided into two distinct parts, the first part dealing with the prevention of the excessive sub-division of land and the second part with its consolidation. The evils of excessive sub-division as enumerated in the statement of objects and reasons of the bill are as follows:—

(a) They impede cultivation.

(b) They prevent permanent improvements.

(c) They preclude the proper organisation of labour and capital and cause enormous waste.

(d) They render the holdings uneconomic.

The bill seeks to remedy these evils as far as possible. This is proposed to do in three ways:—

(1) By prohibiting future sub-divisions of land into agriculturally uneconomic holdings.

(2) By ensuring that all transfers of land shall henceforth be towards consolidation of holdings and

(3) By setting up machinery which will do the work of consolidation and redistribution of land.

THE OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

In districts or areas coming under the provisions of this Act, "standard units" will be selected by the Committee consisting of the Collector, Deputy Director of Agriculture and three members of the District Local Board. After these units have been fixed, any person who desires to transfer his land which is less in size than the standard unit will give the first right of refusal of it to the owners of the adjoining land and it is only when no neighbour has come forward to exercise such right that the owner can sell his land to any other person. The neighbour can, under the provisions of this Act, enforce his right of pre-emption. The cultivating of a new fragmented holding is prohibited unless such holding is combined with a contiguous plot or plots so that the total area so cultivated shall be equal to or exceed the standard unit. The partitioning off of the portions of land below the standard unit will, henceforward, be put a stop to.

THE CONSOLIDATION.

The more important part of the bill is the consolidation of fragmented holdings in certain selected and specified villages. The method attempted will be very slow. The Governor-in-Council may declare, by notification in the Gazette, that a scheme for any village shall be made to consolidate and redistribute the holdings. Such a notification will issue on the application of a Collector. Thorough inquiry will be made and plans prepared before making an application. The inquiry officer will consult the wishes of the holders. If not less than two thirds of the holders of plots and half of the owners of land in the area affected consent to the launching of a consolidation scheme, the Collector may apply for sanction. The Collector shall report the minimum size of a profitably cultivable plot. The Governor will appoint the consolidation officer who will be assisted in his work by three persons from the villages. The officer will inquire into all the claims and objections made to him. He will also fix the valuation of land consolidated under this scheme.

THE REDISTRIBUTION.

When the valuation of all the rights affected by the consolidation scheme has been finally determined the officer shall frame a redistribution scheme in which none of the holdings will be less in size than the Standard unit. The redistribution scheme shall provide for roads, tanks, rights of way, water courses and such other conveniences as to ensure that the reconstituted plots shall be cultivable to the greatest advantage. A tribunal will be constituted for the purposes of arbitration.

PROSPECTS OF THE BILL.

The subject matter of the bill, supremely important though, is very different for a common man to understand. It can be safely presumed that the first reading of the bill will be carried without any very big controversy. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion in the Council that the principle underlying the bill is very salutary though its details might be far from being perfect or satisfactory. After all it is going to be a tentative measure. There is, however, one problem which the Government shall have to face and that problem is, indeed, a baffling one. Under the schemes of consolidation and redistribution of land, a number of holders will be dispossessed of their small holdings. The bill is strangely mute on the point as to how the lot of these dispossessed holders is going to be ameliorated. The operation of these schemes will, no doubt, result in vast unemployment. The problem of this consequential unemployment has got to be tackled at the very outset. Some opposition to the bill is expected from the members belonging to Maharashtra and Karnatak.

NOT A REVOLUTIONARY MEASURE

SIR CHUNILAL'S SPEECH

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Sir Chunilal Mehta while introducing the first reading of the Small Holdings Bill:—

I beg to move the First reading of the Small Holdings Bill, Bill No. XVI of 1927. As the bill is divided into two parts which bear close relation to one another, and are yet independent, we have given it the generic title of Small Holdings Bill although the object is to prevent further sub-division and fragmentation beyond a limit to be prescribed and consolidation, by combination, of small fragmented holdings.

I will bespeak the careful attention of the House not only because the subject is important but also because the drafting of the Bill has been a most difficult matter and has taxed the ingenuity and resources of the best legal and revenue officers that we possess.

The subject is important because I do not believe that any other single item of agricultural economics is responsible to anything like the same degree for the indebtedness and impoverishment of the ryot and the general miserable condition of cultivation.

The drafting has been most difficult because we have attempted to provide a solution which does not contravene the accepted law of Inheritance as at present applied, both because a revolutionary change in the Law of Inheritance would scarcely be acceptable to the people and also because it is difficult to foresee what would be the effect in the distant future of the grave social changes that would otherwise have to be effected.

A BELIEVER IN SMALL HOLDER.

Among the land system prevalent in this country it is principally in the two great Presidencies in the south that the small land holder has been assured of his right of occupancy under what has been called the Rayatwari tenure. He holds the land direct from the State. He pays the revenue not to any middlemen or a zemindar but to the State and he can only be deprived of his right of ownership if he makes default in the payment of assessment which is moderate as compared with the rent charged by the landlord to the tenant being from one-half to one-sixth of the latter. I am a believer in the small holder; in the strength and security of a sturdy yeomanry consisting of small farmers (es probably the best guarantee of the most profitable treatment of the soil. The Rayatwari system suffers perhaps from lack of initiative, the desire and the capcity of taking risks in cultivation and of launching out into new methods which involve capital and probably the use of machinery; qualities of daring one can reasonably associate with the big landholder. Where enlightened zemindars are to be found who can both afford and are anxious to introduce into their estates big scale methods of cultivation, the propagandist work of the research officer and of the agricultural department becomes considerably simplified, but the danger is that zemindars tend to neglect their estates, and absentee landlordism is added to the evil of an oppressed tenantry, oftentimes tenantry-at-will, living at the mercy of the zemindar out of whom all spirit of enterprise has been squeezed out. Even in zemindari tracts we know from the attempts made in the Punjab and the U.P., it has been found necessary to deal with the problem of excessive sub-division. How much more acute does the problem became in Rayatwari tracts where the cultivator instead of being the proud possessor of and the skilful operator upon a solid compact piece of land which he can constantly improve and hand down as the priceless possession of his descendants, is a broken man, greatly indebted to an exacting sowkar, wasting his time between small fragments lying distances apart and unable to live upon his holding or to maintain himself and his family upon it. Where such a state supervenes, as it is rapidly overtaking many parts of this Presidency which will be seen from the examples quoted later, all the advantages of peasant proprietorship are lost and it becomes difficult to realise the well-known saying of Arthur Young, that the magic of property turns sand into gold. The Bombay system was based on this fundamental idea; and in addition to giving of tenure, a specific guarantee is given under the Act against any increase of assessment due to improvements made by the cultivator. The sentiment due to attachment to the soil is wholly commendable since it operates to prevent the alienation of the land, but it can only do so where the plot of land is at least of reasonable size to allow of profitable cultivation. Owing, however, to excessive divisions from generation to generation, economics prove too strong for the small peasant, progress in the matter of the improvement of land is blocked, cultivation and crops deteriorate, the standard of sustenance is steadily lowered and the poor man is in the long run compelled to abandon the soil and to descend to the position of a mere wandering labourer, in his village or outside. The Bill is calculated to arrest the inevitable decay. Let it be clearly understood that it is no attempt to make holdings of enormous size or to create a class of powerful zemindars, or an insidious design to provide cheap labour to factories, or that its effect will be to thrown upon this Presidency, in the existing state of unemployment, a number of people who would not know where to turn.

There are no two opinions as to the magnitude of the evil. The most laissez-faire advocate of inaction admits that a remedy should be found. That a stage has been reached when further delay is dangerous will be seen from the following figures.

Statistics of holdings of different sizes in the Presidency used to be given till 1902-03 in Jamabandi reports. Figures for 1903-04 and 1904-05 are given in Appendix V. of the Land Revenue Administration Report. After 1905 the returns were made decennial, and the figures for only 1916-17 are available.

The returns were again made quinquennial and the last year for which the figures are available is 1921-22. Unfortunately the forms of returns have undergone changes and exact comparison with earlier years is not therefore possible; but comparison between 1916-17 and 1921-22 can safely be made, as the figures are on the same basis. (I am excluding Sind as it is not proposed to apply at present the Bill to this tract of extensive areas).

A statistician would draw many inferences from this statement. In all Divisions, as was to be expected, the holdings up to and under five acres have gone up in the five years 1916 to 1921. The process goes on at a quicker pace where land is more valuable and cultivation intensive. There is an increase of so many as 80,000 in the N. D. or 10 per cent, under 3 per cent in C. D. and 5 per cent in S. D. In the column five up to 25 acres Gujarat shows a small decrease while both the other divisions show an increase leading to the conclusion that in the N. D. the holding up to five acres have gained at the expense of the next division up to 25 acres. This conclusion is supported by the loss of 6,000 and 4,300 holding respectively C. D. and S. D. against 500 in N. D. One feature that might be considered curious is the increase in the large estates exceeding 500 acres. The true explanation is that in the earlier years some larger holders who had holdings in several villages and even several talukas were treated as small holders and only recently (1921 and onwards) have been added together and shown as one holder in each case.

As the total occupied assessed area of land in the Presidency excluding Sind has only risen from 325,91,552 acres in 1904-05 to 326,95,610 in 1925-26 the increase in the number of holdings must have been accompanied by a corresponding reduction in size.

It must be remembered that these statistics are for holdings only and they take no account of fragmentation that goes on unchecked doing the greatest harm.

The total number of entries or parcels surveyed un-to-date is about 95,81,000. There are still portions of Poona, Satara and practically the whole district of Kanara yet to be done. The total will very likely be 1,20,00,000 parcels which gives an average of six sub-divisions to a holding.

The disconcerting rate at which they are increasing in the Deccan will be clear if we examine the figures in one district. In Ahmednagar the survey was completed in 1921 and there were 3,47,316 parcels. With in six years that number has increased by the large figure of 42,336 or by 12.15 per cent.

(To Be Continued.)

BOARDING HOUSE OPENED

VAGHJI BHAI AND GOVINDJIBHAI GIVEN ADDRESS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 9.

H. H. the Thakore of Rajkot performed the opening ceremony of Sheth Vaghaji Laxmidas and Sheth Govindji Jethabhai Modh Bania Boarding House last evening. His Highness eulogised the munificence of Messrs. Vaghjibhai and Govindjibhai, who each contributed Rs. 25,000 towards the boarding fund. They were given an address by their caste people this evening.

TURKEY AND KHURDISH TROUBLE

SATISFACTION AT PERSIAN NOTE

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Constantinople.—The Persian Charge d' Affaires has handed to the Turkish Government a reply to their protest with regard to the Kurdish bands.

Official circles in Angora express satisfaction at the vigorous attitude of the Persian Government with regard to the taking of energetic and effective measures to repress the bands and prevent their activity in future.

Latest reports state that the officers and soldiers of the Turkish army who were made prisoners by the bands have been freed.—Reuter.

VIRAMGAM CORDON DENOUNCED.

A CALAMITY FOR KATHIAWAD.

PUBLIC MEETING IN RAJKOT.

(From Our Special Representative.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 9.

To support the Kathiawar Political Conference in its fight against the Customs Cordon and to urge people to attend it in great numbers, a mass meeting was held here in the grain market chowk last night under the presidentship of Harishanker Pandya. The President denounced the customs lines and said it was not only uneconomic but irreligious, and irreligious things bring in destruction. He said as they did not want the British Government to be destroyed but wated it to continue, they might pray and prevent the British Government from doing irreligious things. The Customs Cordon was a calamity not for any particular part but it was a calamity for the whole of Kathiawar.

Mr. Govardhandas Ladhabhai, President of the Rajkot Peojles' Assembly said, that was a question of service and Rajkot should not be left behind but lead the whole of Kathiawar. He urged the people to attend the Conference in great numbers and exert their will-power for the removal of Customs Cordon.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Kothari and others then warned the people that if they failed in their duty they would see the Customs Line in its rude and original form of 1904-17.

"INCREASING INFLUENCE OF LEAGUE."

CHAMBERLAIN-RIVERA CONVERSATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Rugby.—Sir. Austen Chamberlain, who reached Paris yesterday to hold conversation with M. Briand, in a press interview, expressed pleasure in making the acquaintance, during his holiday, of General Primo de Rivera. At the meeting with the Spanish statesman, they had talked about Geneva and also Tangier. Tangier was the subject of conversations which were still in progress between the French and Spanish Governments, and he was waiting for them to be finished. He was convinced that if France and Spain could come to an agreement, it would be acceptable to the British Government.

He had expressed to General Primo de Rivera his regret that Spain had left the League, and had drawn his attention to the influential position which her delegate had held in the Council. He very much hoped that the Spanish Government would, before long, find it possible to reverse its decision of last year. Sir Austen declared his confidence in the great and growing influence of the League.—B. O. W.

BRITAIN AS MEDIATOR

WHAT FOREIGN SECRETARY SAID TO RIVERA

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The indication of the tenor of the Chamberlain-Primo de Rivera conversation is given by "Sunday Times" which publishes the Interview of their Madrid correspondent with Primo De Rivera in the course of which the latter is reported to have hinted that Spain might withdraw from North Africa, while, with Britain acting as mediator, a very satisfactory Franco-Spanish arrangement might be possible in that connection. Primo De Rivera is quoted as declaring that "Spain has no desire to possess Gibraltar".—Reuter.

LIGHT-HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Oct. 8.

New York.—The light-heavy weight Championship has changed hands with Tommy Loughran winning decision over Mike Metigue (the holder) in a fifteen-round fight at Madisonsquare Gardens.—Reuter's Special.

ALLOCATION OF CANTEEN SURPLUS

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Admiralty has allocated £13,000 sterling canteen surplus as follow:—£8,000 to the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust and the remainder to be divided between the various commands including the Mediterranean Fleet 1,600, East Indies 250 and Africa 100.—Reuter's Special.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The E. I. R. football team, on their way back from the Durand football tournament at Simla, broke journey at Allahabad and played a match with a team of the Worcestershire Regiment. The railway team were beaten my two goals to one, the winning point being secured by the military a few minutes before time was up, the goal being put in as a result of a penalty.—A. P.

FLOOD DAMAGE IN SIND

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Committee of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund have now received reports of the damage carsed in Sind, from the Commissioner, Sind. As desired by the Commissioner, the Committee have voted a further grant of Rs. 50,000 for Sind.

The Commissioner states: The cotton, rice and bajri crops have suffered in a large measrre.

Mr. Devalhar, President Servants of India Society, who toured in most of the affected areas estimates the loss of kharif cultivation at Rs. 34 lakhs in 4 out of 5 taiukas severely hit in the Thar Parkar district.

LOSS OF CATTLE.

The loss of cattle has also been considerable; the loss of plohgh cattle in Thar Parkar district alone is about 8 1|2 lakhs and that in the Hyderabad district Rs. 3 1|2 lakhs.

For more serious damage has occurred in the case of mud houses, not to speak of thousands of kucha huts all of which have practically disappeared. In the Mirpurkhas taluka the loss of houses and moveable property excluding cattle is estimated at Rs. 9 lakhs, in Digri 7 lakhs, in Tando Bago 3 1|2 lakhs, Samaro and Jamesabad 3 lakhs each and Badin and Guni 1 1|2 lakhs each. The total loss in Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts exceeds Rs. 23 1|2 and 9 1|2 lakhs respectively.

NEED FOR MONEY.

The above details will, I am sure, convince your Committee of our great need for pecuniary assistance to relieve the misery of the afflicted people in both districts. The amount so kindly allotted by your Committee and that collected here is being utilized for the purpose of relief in several ways, e.g. reconstruction and repair of houses purchase of cattles for cultivators and supply of grain at concessionary rates or free of cost. We are well aware of the pressing demands of Gujarat, etc. on your resources but feel that the pitiable plight of the flood-stricken tracts in this province is not less deserving of help at the hands of your Committee. The money so far collected in the Province amounts to Rs. 70,000 besides the sum of Rs. 25,000 so kindly contributed by you. This has been sent by the Sind Flood Relief Committee to the Collectors of, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar for being doled out to those inn need and the Committee has nearly come to the end of its resources. It will not be out of place to mention here that the requirements of the Tardo Division of the Hyderabad District alone which is much less acceted than the Thar Parkar district are estimated at Rs. 80,000. In the circumstances I trust, it will be possible for you to help us with a further allotment of Rs. 50,000. I need hardly add that the Province would greatly appreciate your generosity if you could see your way to helping us again, and I feel sure that Mr. Devadhar and Mr. Deole will (as a result of their recent tour in Sind) support my request if they are consulted.

(Continued from Colum 6.)

Schools in this Presidency and of making it compulsory:—

Mr. Kanialal Manaklal Munshi, Advocate, Bombay, Chairman.

Mr. H. R. Hamlay, Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Poona.

Dr. Sumant Batukram Mehta, Retired Chief Medical Officer, Baroda.

Miss Motivala, Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Larkana.

Mr. Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani, B.A., Broach.

Mr. J. G. Gune, Lonavla.

Mr. K. R. Kanitkar, Principal, Ferguson College, Poona.

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

(1) To review the measures hitherto taken for the physical training of pupils in public Primary and Secondary Schools, to determine the results achieved by these measures, and to suggest further measures for the improvement of the present position, e.g., provision of well-graduated courses of Physical Training (including, if thought advisable, formal gymnastics) and free games with reference to indigenous games and exercises as far as possible suited to pupils of different ages and in different stages of school instruction; provision of Gymnasia, play-grounds etc., in connection with public Primary and Secondary Schools; offer of grants-in-aid to 'akhadas' or gymnasia which admit pupils of public Primary and Secondary Schools for Physical Training; reservation of Government, Municipal and District Local Board open spaces in Villages, Towns and Cities for use as Public Play Grounds; and offer of grants-in-aid to Municipalities and District Local Boards for the provision of open spaces in areas subject to their authority for use as Public Play Grounds; (ii) To consider the question of the introduction of compulsion for Physical Training in Primary and Secondary Schools and the steps and measures necessary therefor; (iii) To consider and report upon any other matter which may be germane to the above general question.

Mr. Kanitkar will act as Secretary to the Committee.

The Committee will commence work from 1st November, and submit its report by 10th June, 1928.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

QUESTIONS OF PHYSICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

TWO COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY GOVT.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Government of Bombay have appointed the following Committee to consider and report on (a) the reorganisation of Primary and Secondary School courses with a view to their proper co-ordination and the removal of the duplication of studies in the Vernacular and English and (b) the introduction of vocational and industrial training in Primary and Secondary Schools:

Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., officiating Director of Public Instruction, Poona, Chairman.

Mr. N. M. Shah, M. A., Principal, New Poona College, Poona.

Mr. R. V. Parulekar, M. A., M. Ed., Principal, A. S. Topiwala High School, Malwan.

Mr. D. V. Mirchandani, B.A., Head-Master, Shikarpur High School, Shikarpur.

Mr. P. K. Desai, B. A., Administrative Officer of the School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Nuruddin Ahmad Ghulam Ali, Principal, Hyderabad Training College for Men, Hyderabad.

Miss Ruby Navalkar, B. A., Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Poona.

Rev. L. S. Long, Principal, Vocational Training School, Ankleshwar.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, M. L. C., Bombay.

Mr. Kanialal Manekial Munshi, B. A., LL. B., M.L.A., Advocate, Bombay.

Mr. G. N. Gokhale, L. C. E., B. Sc. M. I.E., (Ind.) Principal, N.E.D. Civil Engineering College, Sind.

Mr. K. M. Pawar, B. Ag., Deputy Director of Agriculture, North Central Division.

Dr. K. G. Naik, M. A., D. Sc., F. I. C., Professor of Chemistry, Baroda College, Baroda.

Mr. K. S. Vakil, M. Ed., as Member and Secretary.

Mr. K. G. Joshi, B. A., to act in Mr. Vakil's place until his return from leave.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

(i) To consider and report whether there is any organic relation between the present Primary and Secondary courses and if so, whether it facilitates the progress of the pupil from the Primary stage to the Secondary; if not, how they may be co-ordinated so as to facilitate the pupil's progress from one stage to another without unnecessary waste of time and effort and curtail the total length of his present Primary and Secondary School Courses; (ii) To determine and report whether and, if so, how far the present standards of instruction in Primary and Secondary Schools serve the vocational, (i.e., agricultural, industrial and commercial) needs of the different classes of pupils receiving education in these schools; if not, how they may be revised so as to meet these needs without in any way encroaching upon the province of the minimum general education which all classes of pupils, whatever their needs in after life, must necessarily receive (iii) To suggest measures for giving effect to any proposals that it may make, e.g., introduction of a special vocational bias in the Upper standards of Primary Schools and its continuation in Secondary Schools, provision for the training of the teachers for vocational subjects, arrangement for the inspection of the work of these teachers institution of examinations for pupils undergoing different kinds of training, etc., etc., (iv) To frame rough estimates of the cost incolved in the measures suggested; (v) To consider and report on any other matters which may be germane to the above general questions; (vi) The Committee may divide itself into such sections as it may deem necessary for the convenience of recording evidence and may also hold separate or joint sittings as may be necessary.

The Committee have been requested to assemble on 1st December and to submit their report to Government by the 18th June, 1928.

A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

The Government of Bombay have appointed the following Committee to inquire into and report on the question of physical training of pupils in Primary and Secondary

(Continued in colum 5.)

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Coroporation, 3-40 p.m.
Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel arrives by Gujerat mail, 6-45 a.m.

SYMBOLISM IN RELIGION.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. J. A. Graham, of Manchester, will deliver a Public Lecture on "Symbolism in Religion" in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Seth Mavji Govindji has kindly consented to preside.

SWAMI SATIADEV'S ADDRESS TO LADIES.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Swami Satyadevji will speak on "Hindu Religion."

JANJIRA C. K. P. SAMAJIK SANGH.

Under the auspices of the Janjira Chandreseniya Kayastha Prabhoo Sangh a general annual Kojagari Sammelan will be held to-day (Monday), at 9-30 p.m. at Mr. Ganesh Rajaram Sabnis, Tardeo. All the Janjira C. K. Prabhoos are cordially invited to participate the occasion.

MUTTRA DHARAMSHALLAS AND WATER TAX.

A meeting of the Trustees and Owners of the Muttra Dharamshallas will ve held in the office of the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji in his office at Elphinstone Circle in Shustri Building to-day (Monday), at 4 p.m. to consider what further steps be taken regarding the cancellation of water tax levied on the Dharamshallas.

GOD AND MAN.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Dr. J. A. Graham, of Manchester, will deliver a Public Lecture on "God and Man" in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Seth Mavji Govindji has kindly consented to preside.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE GOVERNMENT LECTURESHIP.

Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., will deliver this evening at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort) the fourth lecture of a series of his public Government Fellowship lectures on "Influence on Palestine and Arabia."

A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

Nominatioss are invited for 7 seats on All-India Congress Committee. Candidates must be Members of any of the Congress Committees in the City of Bombay.

All Candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by Congress Members. Nomination papers must reach the Office at "Congress House", 414, Girgaum Back Road, before 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday the 17th inst. Nohination papers can be had at the Congress House luring Offire hours except on Sundays.

If there are more than 7 Candidates the Poil will take place on Sunday the 23rd inst. at the Congress House.

SANTA CRUZ EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The above society was formed at Santa Cruz on the Vijayadashmi day (6th inst.) to provide for the educational needs of Santa Cruz and the neighbouring suburbs. It owes its existence to the strenuous efforts of Mr. Devidas J. Desai and to the munificence of Sheth Anandilal Podar who has generously agreed to build at his expense the building for a full-fledged high school.

The society has taken over the management of the Anandilal Podar School which has on its roli three hundred and fifty students within three months of its existence. Nearly Rs. 40,000 have been collected and the society hopes to have a substantial sum for its permasent fund.

The following office bearers have been elected for the first year; also the following trustees for life:

Trustees for Life:—Sheth Anandilal Podar, Sheth Karsandas Hari, Sheth Hirjibhai H. Belgambala, Sheth Jamnadas Morarji, Sheth Bhavanji Karsandas.

President:—Sheth Anandilal Podar.

Vice-President:—Sheth Karsanlas Hari.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. G. B. Trivedi and Mr. M. G. Dave.

Jt. Hon. Treasurers:—Sheth Tulsidas Khimjee and Mr. Kakalbhai B. Vakil.

CABLE ITEMS

At Harrogate, in the English Ladies Golf Championship Final, over 36 holes, Mrs. Guedalla (formerly Miss Edith Leitch) Walton Heath, beat Miss Enid Wilson (Notts) one up. Miss Gourlay (holder) Miss Wethered and Miss Cecil Leitch did not compete.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby.—Prince George, who is a naval lieutenant has been appointed to the H.M.S Nelson for duty on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet.—B. O. W.

ALLEGED MURDER OF PATHAN

CORONER CONCLUDES INQUIRY

The City Coroner concluded the inquest touching the death of Syed Hussain, a Pathan, who was stabbed by Abdulkhan Pirkhan a Mahomedan on Tuesday last and who had succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital subsequently. The evidence showed that on Tuesday afternoon Abdulkhan went to the Nagpada Police Station with blood-stained clothes and a pen-knife in his hand and reported that he had stabbed Syed Hussein. The injured person who was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police already in his statement before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate, said that the suspect had stabbed him, as a result of an altercation.

Mariambi, the widow of the deceased giving evidence before the Coroner said the suspect and the deceased were Syees. On the day in question they had quarreled and the suspect in a rage had flourished a knife and had stabbed the deceased in his back. Major Byrne, Resident Medical Officer, of the J. J. Hospital, who made the post-mortem examination extracted the blade of the knife which was embedded in the deceased's lungs. In his opinion death was due to stab wound caused by the knife.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspect Abdulkhan.

PRIMUS STOVE TRAGEDY.

HINDU WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH

A "Primus stove" tragedy occured on Saturday resulting in the death of Sundaribai, a Hindu woman aged 28. It appears that she was pumping the stove to prepare tea when suddenly the flames flared and her sari caught fire. She raised an alarm but before the flames could be put out she had sustained severe burns. She was removed to the hospital where she died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WORKER'S FATAL JUMP IN DELIRIUM

While in a delirious condition after high fever for several days, Badri Seetal Hindu Mill worker residing in the B. D. D. chawls at Worli jumped out from the window of his room on the third floor on Saturday and died on the spot.

At an inquest held on Sunday the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal jump from the third floor of the Building.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTORCAR JURY EXONERATES DRIVER

The adjourned inquest concerning the death of Taibai, a Hindu girl aged 6, who died as a result of her being knocked down by a motor car No. Z 4099 on Reay Road on the morning of the 5th instant was concluded by the City Coroner on Sunday.

After recording evidence the jury returned a verdict of accidental death while the girl was running across the road in a negligent manner.

KONKAN PRANT SHETKARI SANGH

A largely attended public meeting of the cultivators of Districts Ratnagiri and Kolaba, was held under the presidentship of Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate at Kitte Bhandarihall, Durgadevi on 6th instant. After the speeches of Messrs. Kanekar, Ghavali, Land, and Belalekar, "the Konkan Prant Shetkari Sangh" was formed to guard and promote the interests of the cultivators of the above said districts.

PATHE CINEMA.

Harry Langdon's latest laugh riot, 'The Strong Man," is a hit the whole family will like. The capacity audience which saw it open yesterday at the Royal Opera House for a week's run rame away leclaring the film the best First National has produced in months.

If you like to laugh, "The Strong Man" will knock you for a joyful loop, give you a ticklish somersault, and catch you with a chest-gurgle on the rebound.

If you like to cry, "The Strony Man" will stop your breath with a hoarse catch, will send the tears rolling down your cheeks, and quicken your pulse with pathetic sympathy for the wistful, moon-faced, lonesome boy who strolls across the screen in the appealing personality of Harry Langdon.

Peculiar, this comedy is. If it had been an actor who considers himself an emotional dramatist playing the role of the ex-Belgian soldier searching for his American guardian angel, "The Strong Man" would have been hailed as one of the most poignant and heart-catching of the year's films.

No news of the Dutch aviator Koppen has been received here since he passed over Akyab at 9-30 this morning, and he has not been sighted yet in Rangoon.—The German aviator Koennicke's monoplane "Germania" landed at Bunder Abbas at 10-30 this morning, (Greenwich time)—A. F.

A Lucknow message says: "Gurudin Badia and Mansa have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, including three months' solitary confinement, on a charge of having harboured dacoits of the Lucknow gang case and joined teem in commission of crmes."—Free Press.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

GRANT OF DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES TO STUDENTS

An interesting ceremony took place on Saturday evening in the Prabhuram Ayurvede College at Bhuleshwar when Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri presided and conferred the honorary distinctions of "Pranacharya" on three well-known medical practitioners devoted to Ayurvedic Science and also granted degrees and certificates to the successful students (of both sexes) of the College.

Dr. Popatram, in welcoming the guests, gave a brief History of the College and said there were at present seven tutors and professors. Apart from Ayurvedic Science were also imparting knowledge in the Western medical science and the methods adopted in Japan for healing diseases. About 175 students had passed through the College so far who were doing well in their profession in British India as well as Indian States. Apart from students of the College, passed medical graduates of the recognised Universities had also joined the Ayurvedic College to augment their knowledge in that srience.

The chairman then presented the diplomas of "Pranacharya" to Dr. G. R. Tambe, M.A., B.Sc., L.M. and S. of Indre Vaidya Pandit Luxmiram Swami of Jaipsr and Vaidraj Soonderji Jinabhai of Rajkot, and handed over prizes and certificates to successful students.

INDIA'S MOST ANCIENT SCIENCE.

In the course of his address, Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri said Ayurvedic was the most ancient science of India and required encouragement. Both Unani and Ayurvedic systems were suitable to Indian conditions; and he was glad Dr. Popatram was conducting the institution which was teaching their ancient science. In America there was a new stunt of mud-bath to cure the diseases of the skin which was much advertised and applauded by medical practitioners recently. But he reminel his audince that the same thing was practised in India from ages past by Indians, especially the poor who could not afford to go to doctors, and said from his childoood he used to see perons suffering from the diseases of the skin going to the bank of Nermudda river and smearing mud over their bodies for a cure. He hoped the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College was the harbinger of hundrels of similar colleges for the good of India.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

RETURN OF PARSEE CYCLISTS.

PROPOSED WELCOME ON THEIR HOME COMING

Mr. P. S. Guzdar, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League writes:—

The well-known Parsi cyclists trio after terminating its sojourn round the World on bicycles is returning very shortly to Bombay leaving an indelible impression of its achievements in every corner of the World.

Those young Parsis have added to the good name of India throughout the sporting world and specially have contributed their utmost in uplifting the well cultured spirit maintained by their community.

It has been decided to offer a warm welcome to these heroes on their return to Bombay by meeting them somewhere near Sion just at the farthest entrance of our City and to effect their entrance in Bombay in the form of a procession in which cyclists of all castes and creeds are requested to join and to extend a warm welcome on their successful termination of their worldwide and arduous tour. Those cyclists who desire to join in the procession are requested to get their names registered in the office of the Z. P. C. & H. League, Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

The whole procession will proceed to the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Fort, where these cyclists will give short speeches and at the end the Z. P. C. & H. League will award them gold medals in recognition of their valorous deeds in which the Young Men's Parsee Association has shown its willingness to join the League and the League trusts that other public associations, clubs and societies will likewise join it so that the work of this humble trio silently performed for years together can be appreciated to a certain extent.

DUSSERAH CELEBRATIONS IN CITY BY BOMBAY BENGALEES.

Under the auspices of the Bengal Club, Parel Bijaya Sammilani (Dasssera) was celebrated in the Damodar Thakersy Hall. The programme included a concert, songs in Begalee, Urdu and English by musicians and the theatrical performance of Punarjanma. Light refreshments were served to all.

BY KSHATRIYA MARATHA DNYATI SAMAJ.

The 28th Annual Dasarah Sammelan of this Samaj held on Vijaya Dashmi (the Dasarah Day) at the Sree Madho Maharaja Shinde Hall, Girgaum, under the presidentship of Mr. Sadashivrao B. Kadam, 200 members of the Maratha community were present. Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, spoke on "Dasarah and Hindu Sanghatan". Other speakers including Messrs. R. S. Aswale, R. A. Gole and A. S. Chavan dwelt on the subject of what Marathas should do for their up-lift.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

MARKED PROGRESS

The following are extracts from the annual report of the National Medical College, Bombay, for the year ended May 1927, read at the Annual General Meeting held lately:—

The year under Report may be considered on the whole as one of marked progress in the History of the Institution. In support of this statement, the following points are stated:—In January 1925, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, having inspected the National Medical College, granted a temporary affiliation for a period of two years and granted a permanent affiliation in January 1927. This fact has given a permanent status to the Institution. Another important point worth mentioning is the commencement of the actual construction work of the proposed Building of the College. The foundation stone of the Building was lail on the 2550th Anniversary of the Birth of Lord Buddha, i.e. 6th May 1926.

The following gentlemen have promised to pay the following sums for the Building Fund of the College. It is expected that the promises will be soon realised and will go a great way towards lightening the burden of financial strain.

	Rs.
Raja Partapgir Narsingirji ..	6,000
Raja Dhanrajgir Narsingirji ..	10,000
Mrs. Putlabai widow of Late Dadaji Dhakji	3,500
Ranchoddas Madhavdas, Esq. ..	5,000

GRANT-IN-AID.

Last year, the Council took an important step in applying to Government for a Grant-in-aid. This step was necessitatel by the fact that it was found impossible or extremely difficult to equate the ever increasing shortage of funds with the ever increasing requirements of a newly started Institution, for the purpose of imparting Medical Education. The application

Dr. J. Rudolf Beissel, Editor-in-Chief "Reichsfilm Blatt" Berlin whose article on Indian film industry is published on page 8.

for Grant-in-aid to Government is now lying with the Minister of Education and, it is expected, will soon bear fruit.

The financial condition of the College continues to be depressed and disappointing and unless strenuous efforts are made to collect funds, further progress of the Institution is likely to be hampered to a large extent.

Many eminent Medical men are doing honorary work in the College and the Council takes this opportunity to place on record their leep appreciation of their work in the cause of this Institution. The number of students on the College Roll was 204.

DONATION FROM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

It will be remembered that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had given the National Medical College loan of Rs. 20,000/- without interest in 1923. Rs. 500/- of this sum were paid in June 1926. On the strength of the useful Educational and Medical Relief work that the College was conducting, an appeal was, however, made to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, that they should be kind enough to convert the remainder of the loan, viz., Rs. 19,500/- into a gift and the Council is very glad to state that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, after having satisfied themselves of the solid work the Institution is carrying on, made the following Resolution in their meeting held on Friday, 1st July 1927:—"Resolved that the sum of Rs. 19,500 being the balance of the loan to the National Medical College be gifted away as a donation by the "Bombay Provincial Congress Committee" towards the building Fund of the National Medical College."

NO POLITICAL AGITATION.

U. P. POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

ALLAHABAD Oct. 9.

A Government resolution on the police administration in the United Provinces for 1926 says there was no recrudescence of political agitation which had imposed such strain on the police in previous years but the developments which these conditions made possible were impaired by a serious increase in communal tension. With the approach of the season for religious festivals there was a general apprehension of disturbances and for many months of the year the police department were engrossed in taking precautionary measures not only in larger towns but in rural areas of the Province. This made the distribution of the available force to guard all dangerous localities an increasingly difficult problem.—A. P.

COTTON WEATHER UNFAVOURABLE

LITTLE CHANCE OF ADDITION TO CROP.

IMPROVEMENT IN LIVERPOOL MARKET?

Messrs. Vardhman & Co. have received the following cables from their New York and Liverpool friends:—

New York, dated Oct. 9.

"Cotton weather unfavourable since government estimate compiled, seemingly little chance important addition crop in future. Frost Northwest Texas western Oklahama next two weeks would decrease prospects. spinners generally undovered likely begin buying in volume soon. Believe eventually much higher any reaction moderate temporary."

Liverpool, dated Oct. 9.

"Report is about what has expected, opinion is that the chances are in favour of market improving owing large taking by the world's spinners."

CRICKET

SUNDAY'S PLAY

ISLAM GYMKHANA'S FINE EFFORT

Continuing their two-day match on Sunday the Islam Gymkhana and the Imperial Bank fought out a close finish, the former eventually winning by a narrow margin of 10 runs. Shakoor and Fyzee, the over-night batsmen, did not stay together long, the latter being dismissed by Colah at 16. Colah, who is a developing into a fine bowler-batsman, was at the top of his form and things looked very bad for the Gymkhana, when five of their wickets were down for only 28 runs. But A. G. Khan and A. A. Kazi combined in a splendid partnership which realised a hundred runs and laid the foundation of a close victory for their side. Both batsmen topped the half century and they fully earned the applause they received. The remaining batsmen succeeded in carrying the score to 156 thus bringing victory to the Gymkhana by 10 runs. Colah bowled very well, capturing seven wickets for 60 runs.

Imperial Bank of India C. C. .. 146

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

I A Shakoor, c Pondwalla, b Colah ..	10
A A A Fyzee, c and b Colah	7
G M Sheikh, c D'Souza, b Colah	1
M E Sheikh, b Colah	0
M H Visram, b S G Rasool	0
A G Khan, l-b-w, b Colah	58
A A Kazi, c Rasool, b Colah	62
G Kazrani, c Favri, b Colah	2
M Shaffi, run out	2
A Hakim, b Jai	0
M Y Shaikh, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	156

Bowling:—
S H Colah, 7 wickets for 60 runs.
S G Rasool, 1 wicket for 43 runs.
L P Jai, 1 wicket for 28 runs.

BARONET C. C. WIN.

The Baronet C. C. carried on with their innings on Sunday and by dint of patient batting compiled 187 runs before being disposed of. The Hindu Gymkhana, who were not at full strength, failed to master their opponents' bowling and were beaten by 59 runs. S. M. Dalvi 19, C. N. Mehta 38, and V. S. Dongre 26, were the top scorers.

BARONET C. CLUB.

B Kapadia, c Dongre, b Godambe	57
N Taraporewalla, c Karmarkar, b Chandarana	0
P Mehta, b H Mali	2
F Kapadia, c Shirodar, b H Mali	63
M Langrana, b H Mali	10
S Nagporewalla, c Karmaiker, b Godambe	3
J Havewalla, c V Dongre, b M Chandarana	12
E Mistry, c Godambe, b H Mali	4
Khansaheb, b M Chandarana	2
Kabir, not out	0
F Nariman, l-b-w, b H Mali	3
Extras	31
Total	187

Bowling:—
Chandarana, 3 wickets for 70 runs.
H Mali, 5 wickets for 38 runs.
S R Godambe, 2 wickets for 8 runs.
G Gawanker, no wicket for 40 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S M Dalvi, c Kapadia, b Taraporewala	19
C N Mehta, c Mehta, b Nariman	38
P N Kesarkodi, b Taraporewalla	5
S R Godambe, b Havewalla	0
V S Dongre, c Langrana, b Nariman	26
C Chandarana, c F Kapadia, b Taraporewalla	10
H Mali, b Kabir	7
M G Karmarkar, b Kabir	0
B Shirodar, not out	9
M Chandarana, not out	4
G Gawanker, did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total	128

Bowling:—
N Taraporewalla, 3 wickets for 50 runs.
J Havewalla, 1 wicket for 32 runs.
Kabir, 2 wickets for 21 runs.
E Mistry, no wicket for 2 runs.
F Nariman, 2 wickets for 13 runs.

"SCANDAL AND FARCE."

UNIVERSITY BILL CONDEMNED

SEVERE CRITICISM OF SWARAJIST M. L. C. S.

The University Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council was condemned as a "scandal and farce" at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday evening presided over by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. Resolutions expressing strong disapproval of the attitude taken by some Swarajists in supporting the Minister of Education and calling upon them to resign their seats for violating the Congress pledge were unanimously passed. One resolution denounced their action as traitorous and urged the All India Congress Committee to take drastic disciplinary action "against all those who rushed in the Government lobby with a view to keep the Minister in office."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of his speech said that the Bill as introduced brought the University under the complete domination of Government. He dwelt on the various clauses of the Bill, particularly clause (5) which he said conferred on the Viceroy a comprehensive and all-embracing veto of every branch of University activity. He characterised the Bill as a scandal and a farce and regretted that the fond hope cherished so long of an independent and liberal University had now been torn to pieces. The principle of nomination introduced in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor was in flagrant violation of all ideas of a modern University. He thought the Swarajist members who voted with the Government on the Bill to keep Rao Bahadur Desai in office were deserving of the greatest condemnation that one could give. It was the duty of the All-India Congress Committee to compel them to resign for their gross violation of the Congress mandate.

The University Member was also not free from the blame. The graduates would have given their votes to him in the hope that he would maintain the integrity and independence of the University. It was the sacred duty of the voters to call the University Member to account for his part.

Mr. Mehta concluded after remarking that the Representative of the University in the Council, Mr. K. M. Munshi, by voting for the Minister in favour of the principle of nomination had brought a disgrace to the University.

"MERE MOONSHINE."

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla blamed some more Swarajists who remained mute and dumb, when he moved an amendment advocating the principle of election of the Vice-Chancellor. The amendment was consequently thrown out, and so was his proposal for the representation of a Labour member on the Senate. The speaker declared that the talk of democratising the constitution of the Senate was nothing but "moonshine."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai was still more emphatic in his condemnation of Swarajists who, he said, supported the Minister, who for the past ten months had done nothing. He hoped that the All-India Congress Committee would bring all the Swarajist "defaulters" to book and deal with them drastically for violating the Congress mandate.

After several more speakers had addressed the gathering a resolution condemning the University Bill as a retrograde measure tending to officialise the Bombay University and to bring it under th domination of the Government, was passed. Another resolution regretting the attitude taken by some elected members of the Council on the important provisions of the Bill and requesting the All-India Congress Committee to take actions against the Swarajists who had violated the Congress pledge, was also passed.

B. P. MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

SESSIONS AT POONA ON 15TH AND 16TH INST.

The Thirteenth Session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference will be held at the Haroon Hall, Guffarbeg Street, Poona, on the 15th and 16th inst., from 11-15 a.m. (each day) under the Presidency of Amir Shaikh Mahomedbhai Sahib, Diwan of Junagadh State. The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member to the Government of Bombay will open the Session on the first day.

DINNER AT TURF CLUB HOUSE

To meet the President and Delegates The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, General Secretary and Members of the Governing Board of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference are arranging a Dinner to be held at the Turf Club House Poona, on Saturday (the 15th inst.) at 8-15 p.m., when His Excellency the Governor will attend.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Mufti Muhammad Sadiq, member of the Press Congress of the World is due to arrive in Colombo on the 11th by the overland route. In response to the invitation of the local branch of the Ahamadiya Association, he is likely to remain here for a fortnight.—Free Press.

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Consulting hours from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
MADHAV BAUG, DHARAMSHALA, C. P. Tank.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, OCTOBER, 10, 1927.

THE FIRST STEP.

At long last Government have found it necessary to bring forward a Bill to consolidate small land holdings. The evils of excessive fragmentation have long been recognised by the public as well as by the Government. But it was impossible in a matter like this to bring relief through private initiative. Government could well have undertaken years ago legislation somewhat on the lines of the present Bill, and enforced it in some selected areas; so that the success of that measure on a limited scale and the experience gained would have enabled them to introduce now a better measure and one whose utility could be demonstrated to the public. But Government were not bold enough to undertake legislation that was bound to be at first a little unpopular. The result is that during the last few years the evil of fragmentation has grown to dangerous proportions. Government are now in a dilemma. A mild cautious Bill will not cope with the evil and a radical measure must of necessity seriously trench upon custom, sentiment and vested rights. We are glad that now at least Government have taken courage in both hands, thanks mainly to the initiative and persistence of the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, and we think that with full co-operation between them and the Council it should be possible to evolve a Bill that is neither too feeble nor too drastic.

The Bill introduced by the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta in the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday is sound in principle and outline, but bristles with difficulties in several important details. The Bill is rightly drastic in preventing further fragmentation into uneconomic holdings inasmuch as it prohibits the cultivation of a new fragmentary holding unless such a holding is combined with a contiguous plot or plots so that the total area of the plot is at least equal to that of a standard economic unit. It also provides that in all transfers towards consolidation a neighbouring plot-holder should be given the first refusal. Care should be taken here that the transferer gets a fair price and the neighbour does not abuse his monopolistic advantage. It may be noticed that the Bill does not violate the rights of succession so long as they do not actually injure the property nor does it prohibit ownership in common. The second part of the Bill, which deals with the wider schemes of consolidating and re-distributing lands in whole villages through machinery specially set up for the purpose, presents special difficulties. But such schemes are not to be enforced unless a good majority in each village demands such a scheme. But, whether, when a demand is made, the re-distribution will be an unmixed blessing or evil will depend upon the re-distributing agency's sense of justice and equity and the generosity of Government in meeting possible claims of compensation. The majority in a village may, in special circumstances, have the right to coerce the minority. But it is the duty of the Government to safeguard the legitimate interest of the minority by providing adequate compensation.

It is in respect of compensations and of finding openings for a necessarily vast number of dispossessed landholders that Government have the heaviest responsibility to discharge. The Finance Member, who spoke for one whole hour on the Bill he introduced, was, to judge from Press reports, ominously silent on the duty of finding work for a fresh army of the unemployed. He only observed that the danger of unemployment was not so great as was imagined by some critics. But already there is so much unemployment, poverty and indebtedness in rural parts that even a small addition to these should cause grave concern to both Government and the public. "Every country in the world", Sir Chunilal Mehta said, "has benefited by a measure of this kind and there appears no reason why India will not benefit by it." But the other countries he referred to were free countries and their popular Governments preceded, accompanied and followed up land-consolidating reform with many other equally necessary and beneficent schemes of rural reconstruction. Sir Chunilal himself stated that in Japan the State itself contributed largely to the expenses of bringing about consolidation. The Government of Bombay may well follow that example so aptly quoted. In Japan and other such countries land reform was only a part of a well-organised scheme of reconstruction. Sir Chunilal almost seemed to think that here the decadence of agriculture was mainly due to fragmentation of holdings. The whole country knows that other causes are far more responsible for such decadence, such as an oppressive land-tax and consequent indebtedness of the peasantry, absence of credit facilities like land banks, Government's neglect of irrigation and cottage industries and several others. So exacting and autocratic have been the Government of Bombay in respect of land revenue that though the Joint Parliamentary Committee recommended that the increase of land revenue assessment should be brought under the control of the Council, and though the Bombay Council and the Government's own Committee have endorsed that recommendation, they show no disposition to give effect to that recommendation. The Finance Member will do well to realise that, though his Bill is sound in principle, piecemeal reform will not go a long way. On the other hand, the passage of the Bill will be facilitated and its good effects assured if he soon announces other cognate reforms of the nature we have suggested above, in particular the reform of the land revenue system and the establishment of land-mortgage banks. Sir Chunilal Mehta has, we know, laboured hard and well in the preparation of this Bill ever since he first joined the Government of Bombay as Minister of Agriculture. We heartily congratulate him on producing a measure that, with all its defects, is an important contribution to the solution of a pressing agrarian problem. But Sir Chunilal should not rest on his laurels, but pursue the aim which he has at heart,—the aim, namely, of a genuine regeneration of the rural life of this Presidency,—by losing no time in inaugurating other more urgent reforms without which his present well-intentioned and well-conceived attempt is bound to prove abortive.

INDIAN FILM PRODUCERS, AWAKE!

We are publishing to-day on this page an instructive article entitled, "Film and International Goodwill", from the pen of Dr. Rudolf Beissel, Editor-in-Chief of the "Reichsfilmblatt", a leading organ of the German film industry and the Association of the German theatre-owners and exhibitors. Dr. Beissel is one of the most sincere and sympathetic friends of India in Germany, and was the first to open the columns of his journal for the attack on the Film. "The Flight around the world", when Mr. K. S. Hirlekar in 1925 agitated through the daily and trade press against it because it hurt the feelings of Indians and the Chinese,—an agitation to which attention was drawn in our editorial columns. Our readers are well aware that we have occasionally published sympathetic and frank criticism on our young film industry, struggling for existence and a place in our national industries, because we realise the importance of the film, from political, economical and social standpoints, in our national fight against alien domination.

In almost all the Western countries the Governments regard the film as a missionary and a propagandist both for culture and commodities, an outlet for the investment of capital, a source of national income and a solution of the bread problem for thousands of children of the soil, while the press, political parties and leaders consider it a most powerful means of creating and moulding public opinion in their favour. That is why the former give direct and indirect support by means of subsidies, legal protection against foreign competition, facilities in export and the like, and the latter through the press and actual use of it. In this respect we cannot help citing the case of Soviet Russia, which is making full use of the film amongst other modern educational means,—theatre and radio—and the English Die-hards and their organs in the Fleet Street have, inspite of their tremendous hate of the Soviet State, a word of admiration and praise for its action in this matter.

To Indian producers, we wish to say that they should not be afraid of foreign penetration in the Indian film market in spite of the effort made by some American and British Syndicates to buy and control the biggest theatre circuit in India and in support of this statement we may refer to the following remarks of Mr. M. S. Steele, foreign manager of one of the biggest producing units who after his return from the orient last year, stated to a representative of "Motion Picture News" of New York': "The lack of understanding of American customs and ideas on the part of the oriental mind is the chief barrier to the expansion of American film business." Further he reported: "Local companies produce upward of 250 films a year which practically dominate Japanese screens. Out of perhaps 1,000 theatres, only 25 play exclusively American and European pictures, and 100 or 125 others play some outside product. The remaining houses show only Japanese films". These remarks are more or less applicable to our country. Out of about 300 cinemas about 50 show European pictures. An Englishman, Captain Malin, at present touring the East, surveying the market and making intensive propaganda for British films, in an article published in the "Cinema" writes about Indian films—" I now come to a most important point, as it is a straw which shows very clearly which way the wind is blowing, and that is the number of purely native (?) cinemas which are showing an increasing number of Indian films, productions made entirely by Indian artists and directors. Cinemas which have hitherto only shown American films and occasionally Indian productions have recently gone over exclusively to the latter. The change is admittedly slow but it is a sign that change of taste is beginning to take place." Therefore, in view of the above facts and in spite of the designs of foreigners for economic and political domination of our screens, we can safely say that the attempts in that direction are bound to fail, but at the same time we warn our producers to give attention to the demands of the public, in respect of art and film technique by improving their production methods and not to take undue advantage of the situation by sacrificing the future development of the indigenous industry for the sake of temporary gains. From the correspondence we have been receiving, we are very glad to note dow our effort in reserving our columns for Motion Pictures are appreciated both in India and abroad. Mr. Hirlekar has promised every co-operation in the future by sending instructive and stimulative articles for our cinema page. We hope our producers, too, on their part will extend their cooperation in fulfilling a long-felt want at home and abroad.

FILM AND INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL.

AWAKENING OF THE INDIAN FILM-WORLD.

(BY DR. JUR. RUDOLF BEISSEL, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, "REICHSFILMBLATT," BERLIN.)

I write the following at the instance of Mr. K. S. Hirlekar. I write it with special pleasure. The fact that the great Indian daily "The Bombay Chronicle" issues a film supplement is of international importance. "It will be considered that India with its ancient culture is prepared to employ the modern means for the development of the spirit. It will perhaps be even more appreciated in Europe than in India where the value of the films as political, cultural and economic factors has not yet certainly been looked upon in its entirety." The time will come when it will be thankfully recognised what far-seeing pioneer work has been done by the "Bombay Chronicle" when the paper turned to film and opened a special page for it.

A BEAUTIFUL MISSION.

Exactly, we Germans had to recognise in the last decade the immense propagandist importance of the film; even now we struggle against the provocative films of our former war enemies, who use the films for unscrupulous profit-making in the service of hate. It was a matter of congratulation, that the first International Film Congress in Paris unanimously declared against the use of the film for propaganda of hate among the nations. The living picture has the beautiful and higher mission of bringing the differences among peoples, difference which are only artificially bred and which start from completely erroneous suppositions. The film must serve to awaken interest and understanding for one another, and as friendship always rests upon understanding, must appeal to the great work of reconciliation and peace. When two years ago a film was run in Germany about India which could only serve to give wrong impression of India and its culture, I was the first to object to the film and I found an echo most thankfully among the Indians living in Germany and from India itself.

INSTRUMENT OF INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL.

As is well known, a great percentage of all films shown in Germany is of American origin. If before five years the mentality of the Americans was strange to us, we have become acquainted with it now and see America with other eyes. We have acquired the best proof of importance which the film has for International goodwill, and are, therefore, conscious, that we must also do everything to bring about understanding for us in foreign countries through proper German films.

The moving picture must serve the exalted purpose of humanity and mankind which is above all the differences of nations and races. "It has the advantge of ovecoming the difficulty resulting from the variety of languages. In recreative and instructive form the film can transmit the knowledge of foreign peoples and their culture better than books and lectures One of the duties of the press is to support, advise and criticise the films in this regard."

THE FIRST STEP.

In almost all countries there is already an expensive film press. The diliss gladly give space to film news and even in Japan, China and Egypt there are film trade papers, while in India there is not yet any special film paper. It is all the more honour to the "Bombay Chronicle" to open a special page. "Foreign countries are now lively interested in Indian films and in Indian film industry, and will now be informed continuously about the Indian films; just as in India, they learn all things worth learning about the film industry in the world, and thereupon certainly apply this experience for the industry there.

The first step is taken to take part in the community of films, in so great and beautiful country as India, a land of so old a culture which can still give so much to the world outside. It is a further step in the struggle forward to advance the goodwill and reconciliation of the peoples of the world. May that be the sign of the awakening Indian film.

THE STOCKHOLDERS' SCHEME.

A CLEVER PROPAGANDA.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

The "Bombay Chronicle" has done well to warn our public men against the extraordinary propaganda that has been going on in favour of Sir Basil Blackett's latest scheme for the Reseve Bank Directorate, ever since the Bill was dropped at the instance, it is alleged, of the Secretry of State, there has been a great deal of very clever stage play to manoeuvre the Assembly into a position where the elected representatives of the people would go on their knees and ask Sir Basil Blackett to give India a Reserve Bank at almost any price.

THE FIRST ACT.

The astute Finance Member knows very well that Indian politicians of every shade of opinion will strongly resent any interference by the Secretary of State with the powers supposed to be vested in the Assembly. Therefore, the first act in this stage play was rumours of his resignation, on the ground, forsooth, that he wanted to give this great boon of a Reserve Bank to India, and that the Secretary of State had stepped in to thwart his plans. The effect was instantaneous. Instead of opposition, he found strong support in this attitude from most unexpected quarters. Swarajist as well as Nationalist members vied with each other in condemning the supposed interference of the Secretary of State at a time when an agreement seemed to be within reach on the question of the Directorate and in praising our worthy Finance Member for the fight he had been putting up in the interests of India (!) There was even talk of a vote of censure being moved by no less than the leader of the Swaraj party in the Assembly. Evidently, after they returned home, many of these member found, on cooler reflection, that, in their enthusiasm for the defence of constitutional rights, and in their zeal to condemn the supposed action by the Secretary of State, they had allowed themselves to be carried away too far. In any case, it was reported that the Swaraj party was not going to move a censure resolution. But this did not suit the books of our very astute Finance Member. He wanted that vote of censure for the enormous effect it would have outside the Assembly. Nothing could impress the Indian public with the greatness of their loss in being deprived of a Reserve Bank, and the enormity of the supposed action of the Secretary of State as such a motion would. Therefore, censured he would be, at all costs. One may leave it to the public, to guess what wire-pulling went on behind the scenes, but it succeeded in getting Dewan Chamanlal to move the adjournment of the house, as a vote of censure on the question of the suspension of the Reserve Bank Bill, in spite of the wishes of the bulk of the Swaraj party. The 'Englishman'—thus describes it:

"Though lobby conspiracy seemed to be finally against proceeding with this motion Dewan Chamanlal forced their hands and was able to carry his motion without even a challenge of a division from the Government benches. For this insubordination, he would have normally been taken severely to task by his party, but he was able to save his skin by taking his stand on the fact that the party was committed in principle to defeat the Government as often as it could."

WHO CONSPIRED?

Let the readers read, mark, and inwardly digest the meaning and significance of the above paragraph. We are told that there was a conspiracy to prevent the motion being proceeded with. What was the motion? It was a censure on the Government of India and through them on the Secretary of State, and we are seriously told that men like Mr. Srinivas Ayangar, or Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai were anxious to save the Secretary of State and the Government of India from such censure, and therefore, conspired to prevent the motion being proceeded with. Can fooling go any further? Then, we are gravely told that Dewan Chamanlal was able to carry his motion without even a challenge for a division from the Government benches. Wonderful? Is it not? Not even a challenge to a division? Is any further proof needed to show, who conspired and to what purpose? Is it not clear that Sir Basil Blackett wanted a censure motion very badly, and that it was he that conspired to get it, in spite of the leaders of the popular party?

Our very clever Finance Member has thus been getting himself to be the object of sympathy from a large section of the people whom he has been able to impress with the idea that he is fighting their battles single-handed against the Secretary of State, and, already, the Anglo-Indian Press is taking up a very high and mighty tone, and telling us in almost so many words that if we want the Reserve Bank at all, our leaders must give up every one of the points that they had been so strenuously fighting for during the last sessin of the Assembly. Are they prepared to do so? Has not the country a right to look to their chosen representatives to safeguard their interest? The present writer is not unmindful of the defects of the present constitution, and does not overlook the fact that the Bill with an undesirable constitution might still be carried over their heads, and in spite of them. Well, so he is. Why should our trusted leaders allow themselves to be a party to it?

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day.

Indian Students in England.

Dr. Paranjpye very rightly suggested to the Indian Students' gathering in London, on the occasion of the opening of the new session of their Hostel in Gower Street, that the main purpose of their sojourn to Great Britain should be the prosecution of advanced studies. Very few students from India can afford to go and study abroad in preference to prosecuting the same kind of studies in this country. The cost is so expensive and the chances of employment, particularly to those who have received technical training are so few in India because of the crime of colour that only rich men's sons, and latterly daughters, essay the risky enterprise. There is one type of Indian student in England which deserves to be reduced in strength. The Indians studying for the Bar there appear to have more time on hand and more money to waste in a good many cases than is desirable in their own interests and that of their country. Dr. Paranjpye's urgent exhortation to our alumni in London to cultivate a wider outlook and to rise above the communal strife is, indeed, very opportune.

Another—ism.

India has heard of Bolshevism, Communism, Socialism, Conservatism and is familiar with Gandhism and, of course, Moderatism. It will soon be familiar with another 'ism' if it cares to, as it really should. This is "Kemalism". The word is described by the Constanticople correspondent of the "Allegemeine Deutshe Zeitung" of Berlin to signify the tendencies and import of the Kemalist regime in Turkey. He announced some weeks ago that the Turkish Ministry of culture had undertaken a definite and extensive world propaganda to explain to other countries what Kemalism meant. It has opened a special department whose duty it is "to cultivate relations with cultural centres" all over the world, to explain in bulletins in French the progress achieved in various directions by the new Turkish regime, to be at the service of "distinguished strangers visiting Turkey" and to take note of "anti-Kemalist" articles in foreign newspapers and answer them. The first fruit of this propaganda is a profusely illustrated volume—"Life of the Great Ghazi," which describes the adventurous career of the Napoleon of Modern Turkey.

The Ghazi's Achievement.

The attempt on the part of a Turkish publicist in Siwas, Asia Minor, to help in this praiseworthy effort to explain to other nations what the Ghazi's unique achievement implies both to Turkey and to the whole world has been very successful. Writing in the German periodical "Der Neue Orient," a publication which specialises in the "promotion of the general interests of the whole Orient" Mr. B. Ssidi Is'hak-Ogli describes the phenomenon of the "rise of a modern national State in the Orient." meaning the New Turkey. He comments upon the unfortunate position of the builders of New Turkey whose defence of "the Arabic faith we Turks have accepted" drew upon them, on the one hand, he remarks, "the hate of the whole of Christendom now so dominant," and, on the other hand, the distrust and disapprobation of the Islamic world. "So long as we Turks were successful, and much was hoped of us, all so-called Mahomedans were our friends; but in the hour of our tragedy they left us in the lurch." His contention is that modern Turkey refused to be moored to ancient customs and ritual held dear by "Oriental people who are morally at sea." The young Turks successfully tried "to supplant" the "theocratic-monarchical State" of old by the Turkey of Ghazi Kemal Pasha which is a "democratic-world" State. This is "the final step of the Angora Government upon the road to reform." The whole Turkish nation is thoroughly aroused, "awakened into activity by the strong will of one man, Mustafa Kemal, and the efforts of his friends". The Ghazi is the national hero of not only "the ten million of Anatolian Turks", but also of the "whole of Turk-dom, of a population forty millions in strength."

Venereal Disease in Indi

Major Hassan Suhrawardy, who read a paper on venereal disease in India before the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress in London, stated that the incidence of the disease was rising in this county but that both Government and the people were "scandalously" neglecting this danger to public health. The neglect is there, whoever may be specially responsible for it. The Doctor has made several suggestions but they are about administration and it is mainly the Government that can take the lead in adopting them. The mere institution of a Ministry of Health and a General Medical Council in imitation of corresponding Western institutions will not go far. His suggestion that commercialised vice should be stopped by legislation is excellent. But Government are not bold enough, though the people have often demanded such legislation. Mrs. Neeville Rolfe did well to draw attention to the harm that bad cinema films do. Such films should be censored. Only, the test must be moral and aesthetic, not territorial.

KATHIAWAD PROTESTS.

"WE ARE DOING OUR BEST."

PREMIER BALDWIN ON NAVAL FAILURE

"NO INTENTION OF BUILDING AGAINST ANY."

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Rugby.—A reference to the recent Geneva Naval Conference was made by the Prime Minister when presiding last night at the Government dinner to the American Legionaries visiting London. He said—

Our peoples are friendly enough and great enough to thrash a subject out, and if they cannot agree, to differ like friends and gentlemen. It is far better to say to the world that we have examined this question, and for the moment, it has baffled us. It is far better to say that, for the sake of saying that we have an agreement, than come to some compromise. That may lead to the very results we both wish to avoid. I have such confidence in both of our peoples that I was not apprehensive of the results of a failure to agree, if such a failure should result, and I have been justified. The failure has not made the Japanese increase their estimates. President Coolidge, so far as I can learn, is behaving as the statesman, I believe him to be. When our next naval estimates come to be presented in the spring, the world will know that we have no intention of building against any".

The Premier reminded his American hearers that although it was difficult to realise in the new world, "in Europe we have bound round our necks the hereditary problems which have faced the people of Europe since the boundaries of the Roman Empire burst, and that all your people, from whatever part of Europe they came, by the mere fact of setting foot in the new world, shook off those problems and the responsibilities they involved. Rejoice, indeed, that that is your good fortune, but think twice before you blame those who stayed behind in the countries from which your ancestors came, and who still grappling with the problems from which they fled. We are, doing our best, and we shall continue to do our best, and we are making progress."

Mr. Howard Savage, National Commander of the American Legine, expressed pride in paying tribute to a nation which knew to the bitter dregs the terrible price of pledging her honour. But for the British fidelity of purpose and tenacity in the dark days of 1914 and 1916 the Americans might never have had the honour of playing a part in the destruction of autocratic conquest and the preservation of democratic principles.—B. O. W.

NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTIONS.

EXCITEMENT REACHES WHITEHEAT.

CHARGES OF SLANDER AND CORRUPTION.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Sydney.—Excitement which has reached white-heat at elections in the New South Wales is the culmination of violent dissension of past years which has been most marked within the Cabinet itself. Hence the Labour Premier, Mr. Lang, is faced by the most formidable opposition from not only a coalition of Nationalist and Country parties, but from a number of his previous supporters who are standing as the Independent Group.

At the conclusion of to-day's count the Ministerialists had secured 41 seats and the Nationalists 34, this indicating a very keen finish.

CHARGES OF SLANDER AND CORRUPTION.

The bitterness with which the campaign is conducted is mildly reflected by writs which have been issued on charges of slander and corruption. These already totalling nearly £100,000 in claims. Mr. Lang's extremist doctrines are responsible for the appearance of the election slogan "Moscow Red versus Australian Blue." Mr. Lang drives his chief support from the Sydney Trades and Labour Council, while moderate dissentients are expecting help from the Australian Workers' Union. Mr. Bruce's contribution to the campaign has been a speech supporting the Opposition and accusing Mr. Lang of trampling on every principle of democratic Government.

Polling has been very heavy. Both sides profess confidence. Mr. Bavin, Leader of the Opposition, expects a combined Nationalist and Country party majority of ten. Hitherto the representation of the Independent Labourites and the Country Party is unchanged.—Reuter's Special.

ABU CONFERENCE---A MERE MAKE-BELIEVE.

VIRAMGAM CORDON--A BLOW TO PRINCES AND PEOPLE.

BEDI PORT DID NOT AFFECT IMPERIAL REVENUES.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S BROKEN PLEDGES

"The great and well-nigh indecent hurry with which the Viramgam Cordon was imposed on the break-lown of the (Abu) Conference and the fact that no attempt was made to explore ways which would be acceptable both to the Government of India and the States would tend to show that Government had no desire to deal fairly with the States, that the Conference was a mere make-believe and that the decision of the Government of India was made before the Conference assembled.". In these words Mr. D. B. Shukla, President of the Special Session of the Kathiawad Political Conference which commences its session to-day in Rajkot denounces the policy of the Government of India towards the Maritime States of Kathiawad and the reimposition of the Viramgam Cordon:—

MR. D. B. SHUKLA'S CRUSHING INDICTMENT

The following are extracts from the presidental address of Mr. D. B. Shukla.

The whole of Kathiawar is practically of one mind regarding the purpose for which this special Session of the Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad is held. You have done me the honour of electing me as President of this Session to interpret this mind to the Government and the people in India and to give expression to our strong protest against the reimposition of the customs line along the land frontier of Kathiawar. The task is very serious and onerous and I do not think that I am equal to it. We have in the first place to deal with a Government which is all powerful and with which the only restraining influence is its own sense of justice, its fidelity to its pledged word, its humanity and its good faith to the princes and subjects of Indian States. We have also against us very powerful mercantile interests in Bombay, Karachi and elsewhere, which in this matter are identical with those of the Government of India and are therefore sure not only of sympathy but of unwonted support. It is an uphill work we have before us. But justice is on our side. The Government of India in this case is departing from its pledged word and dealing harshly with the Rulers and people of Kathiawar State. The Viramgam line is acknowledged on all hands as the parent of untold miseries and hardships to all who have to pass through it, as hampering the general trade and industries of Kathiawar and therefore opposed to the welfare of the Province and its people.

HISTORY OF VIRAMGAM CORDON.

We became familiar with the customs line along the Kathiawar frontier in 1904. In that year it was imposed by the Bombay Government, who declared that so much of the territories of the Native Chiefs of the Province of Kathiawar as lie outside and to the west of a line connecting the customs stations established under Section 4 of Act XXIX of 1857 shall be deemed to be foreing territory for the purposes of section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 (VIII of 1894). It was undisguisedly imposed in reference to the levy of customs at the Kathiawar ports. There was a protest then but it was of no avail. As a priliminary to the withdrawal of the line, Government wanted the maritime States to agree to the following terms (1) that the Darbars shall undertake to levy at all their ports customs duties not lower than those enforced simultaneously at ports in British India (2) that they shall levy duty at rates not lower than those in force in British India for the time being on cotton goods or other similar exciseable articles produced or manufactured within their territories (3) that they shall undertake to enforce the tests and regulations which are enforced at British Indian ports in compliance with the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and similar enact-

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KATHIAWAD'S PROTEST AGAINST VIRAMGAM CORDON

Mr. D. B. Shukla, President of the Special session of the Kathiawad Political Conference which commences its session in Rajkot to-day.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN PESHAWAR

OVER 1,000 HOUSES AND SHOPS GUTTED.

CASUALTIES DUE TO FALLING HOUSES

PESHAWAR, Oct. 8.

A Communique says:—A fire broke out at 10 a.m. yesterday in Karimpura, the most densely populated quarter of Peshawar City, and was not brought under control till 7 a.m. to-day. It is estimated that more than a thousand houses, besides a large number of shops have been completely destroyed. The fire is believed to have originated in the house of a Hindu gentleman, and there is no suggestion that it was other than accidental. The principal sufferers are Hindus, but a large number of Mahomedan houses is included in the total destroyed. The police arrangements and the behaviour of the populace were admirable throughout, and there was no looting or any disturbance.

Great voluntary help was given in extinguishing the fire, particularly by the Sewa Samiti and other bolies. The fire brigade had an almost impossible task to deal with in the congested mass of lofty houses where the fire broke out, but it behaved with great gallantry. One of its members was killed and another very seriously injured by a falling house. Great assistance was also rendered by the military authorities, who provided a company of Sappers and Miners for demolition work, and a large number of armed guards and working parties from regiments stationed at Peshawar. Two other persons are known to have been killed in addition to the fireman, by a falling house. It is impossible at present to estimate the material damage, but it is believed that not more than twenty per cent. of it was covered by insurance.—A. P.

NEW MINISTER'S LAMENT.

SIR P. C. MITTER INTERVIEWED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

Sir Provosh Chunder Mitter, the new Minister of Bengal, who arrived in Calcutta this morning from Bombay, will take over charge of office to-morrow and proceed to Darjeeling the same evening.

Interviewed by the Free Press of India, Sir Provosh Mitter said, being in England, he was unable to say anything in regard to the suggestion made in Bengal that two more Ministers should be appointed.

Sir Provosh regretted that the people now paid more attention to theories and principles and less attention to constructive work which would make a large number of citizens stronger and more efficient units in national life.—Free Press.

FRENCH NOTE TO MOSCOW.

RECALL OF M. RAKOWSKY URGED.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Paris.—France has sent a formal note to Moscow demanding the recall of M. Rakowsky. The note says the signature on 9th August by M. Rakowsky of the declaration stating that in case of war with the Soviet, the proletarians in the capitalist countries ought to work for the defeat of their governments and join the Red army, constituted a flagrant violation of the undertakings of non-interference given by the Soviet on 29th October 1924. The note points out that the case of M. Rakowsky is only a personal matter and that there is no question of a Franco-Soviet rupture.

M. RAKOWSKY'S DECLARATION.

The note recalls that the signing of the declaration by M. Rakowsky evoked a very lively emotion in France and M. Herbette, French ambassador at Moscow, had to request the Soviet to disavow this doctrine which was done on the 29th August. France after that had assumed that the Soviet would draw the natural conclusion and recall M. Rakowsky whose moral authority had thenceforward greatly diminished.

THE SECOND DEPARTURE.

The note lays stress on M. Rakowsky's second departure from the ambassadorial reserve by giving satements to the press regarding settlement of the Soviet debts to France and M. Rakowsky, ignoring the suggestion of the Secretary-General of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs that he should request his own recall.

The note reveals that the Soviet were not satisfied with the verbal request for the recall made by M. Herbettes, M. Chicherin saying that the matter was extremely grave for the Franco-Soviet relations and that M. Rakowsky's recall was undesirable for the Soviet and request inexplicable in view of M. Rakowsky's diplomatic success. M. Chicherin therefore required a written request.—Reuter.

WAR CLOUDS IN BALKANS.

SERBO-BULGARIAN DISPUTE.

SEQUEL TO INCURSIONS OF COMITADJIS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The attention of the European Chancelleries is again directed to the inflammable Balkans where the long-smouldering complaints of Serbia over the alleged incursions of the Macedonian Comitadjis from Bulgaria have been fanned into flame by the murder of General Kovatchevitch, after which incident the Bulgarian Minister called on the Serbian Foreign Office and expressed regret at the recent happenings.

SHARP NOTE TO BULGARIA.

Nevertheless, Serbia, in no way, appeased, has ordered the closing of the frontier, forbidding any traffic except international trains, and is preparing a sharp Note demanding drastic action against the Comitadjis, whom, Bulgaria has always contended, she is virtually powerless to control owing to the attenuated forces allowed her under the Peace Treaty.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has immediately taken the matter in hand with the object of quieting the Balkan nerves and counselling patience. He is credited with the opinion that the summoning of an emergency meeting of the League Council at present would be inopportune, but the possibility of such a step being taken later is in no way ruled out.—Renter.

(Messages from Belgrade dated 6th instant stated that General Kovachevitch commanding the garrison at Istip, while chatting with a priest outside his house, was shot dead. The police pursuing the assassins found a Bulgarian type of bomb apparently dropped by the fugitives. It has been deduced from that that the assassins are Bulgarian bandits.)

ROYAL COMMISSION ON REFORMS.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY SPEAKS WITH BIRKENHEAD

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who has returned to England after attending the session of the League of Nations at Geneva had an interview with the Secretary of State for India and other Cabinet ministers.

Interviewed Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was unable to say anything as to what transpired at the interviews, but it is understood he had conversations regarding the Royal Commission on Reforms.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer leaves for India with Mrs. Besent during this week.—Free Press.

IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Rugby.—The delegates to the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference in London have decided to hold a similar meetings at intervals of five years, and have accepted the invitation of the Australian Premier, Mr. Bruce, to hold next conference in Australia.—B. O. W.

Mr. Marr, has taken over charge of membership of the Executive Council in succession to Sir James Donald who proceeded on leave prior to retirement.—Free Press.

TO FIGHT AGGRESSIVE COMMUNALISM

NEW PARTY IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

ON HIGHROAD TO DEMOCRACY?

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

It is extremely painful and disappointing to notice that the situation in the Bombay Legislative Council is day after day going from bad to worse. At no time during the whole history of the post-Reform Council had the communal tension attained to such a high pitch as it has during the last several days. Even the best of national interests are thought of and interpreted in terms of communalism. A little fillip to communal sentiment is enough to create a lot of bad blood in the House. Consciously or unconsciously, every political party in the Council, no matter what its creed and policy be on paper, has fallen a victim to that veritable curse of communalism and yet it is a painful surprise that, in a vein of egregious hypocrisy, all parties accuse one another of a crime of which they are all guilty.

Efforts are being made by the progressive members of the Bombay Legislative Council to organise a new party within the Council with a set purpose of fighting aggressive communalism.

NEW PARTY'S AIMS.

It has now transpired that Mr. K. M. Munshi and several other members of the old nationalist groups have drawn up a creed and a provisional policy for the new party. There are sharp differences of opinion among the members of the Nationalist groups and now the members of the new party as to the suitable expressive name that the new party should have. A majority of members, however, prefer to call the new party as Non-communal Popular Progressive Party". The title of the party is more than expressive of its aims and objects. In the first place, the party intends to remain non-communal in its behaviour in the Council. The obvious purpose for which the new party has been created is, to put it in the technical phraseology as coined by the sponsors of the party, to fight the aggressive communalism that has entered into the affairs of the Council. The party aims at popularity by introducing and supporting measures of public benefit on perfectly non-communal lines.

More than 20 members of the Council have expressed their willingness to join the new party and many of them have even signed the creed. It goes without saying that the main function of the party is and will always be, so long as the party exists, to combat the Muslim-Non-Brahmin combination in the Council. It is not at all likely that any Muslim member of the Council will be a member of this party. It is certain that most of the non-Brahmin members will have nothing to do with the new party. It is, however, understood that Messrs. Gunjal, Bhosle and Surve have signified their readiness to break away from the non-Brahmin party and join the new party. What the attitude of the Swarajist members will be is still a question. It is believed that the majority of Swarajists will keep themselves aloof from the new move. The Responsivists and the other members of the Nationalist groups will be the main strength of the new party.

MR. MUNSHI THE GUIDING SPIRIT.

The question of the leadership of the new

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KATHIAWAD PROTESTS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

ments (4) that they shall absolutely prohibit the importations in their ports of arms, ammunition and warlike stores as well as of any articles in respect of which a prohibition against import into British India is issued under competent authority (5) that the existing arrangements as regards salt, opium, spirits and other excisable articles shall not be disturbed (6) that the Darbars shall maintain accurate statistics of the trade passing through their ports and shall place these statistics at the disposal of Government and lastly as a climax came the condition that the Darbars shall agree to the periodical inspection by a customs officer in the service of Government of the accounts and arrangements at their customs houses.

HARDSHIPS OF THE PEOPLE.

It was generally believed that the frontier customs line was imposed to bring the maritime States to agree to this last condition. Government well knew that the line was most irritating to all who lived on the Kathiawar side of it. No less an officer than the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar at the time admitted that it hampered the general trade and industries of Kathiawar and that it was opposed to the welfare of the province and its people. And yet it was retained because the maritime States would not agree to the condition regarding periodical inspection by a British customs officer, which they regarded as an encroachment on their independence and internal sovereignty. I need not describe to you the horrors the people and especially women and children had to undergo at Viramgam while the line was in existence. Whether the sun was at its hottest whether it was a bitterly cold day with a piercing wind, whether it was raining its hardest, whether it was midnight, mid-day or early hours of the morning, they had all to turn out from their carriages, women and children weaping, men pictures of abject misery and had to submit to their packages being minutely searched. I have often witnessed this heart-rending sight and when I think of it a shudder goes through me. I wonder that a Government which prides itself on its benevolence could be so hard-hearted for the sake of lucre which to the total customs revenue of the Government was as a drop in the ocean. I hope these horrors are mitigated in this rebirth of the Viramgam line, but I am afraid from what I read and hear that at least so far as the trains from Rajkot are concerned, passengers have to undergo the same hardships and humiliations. I need only cite the testimony of Mr. Amrathal D. Sheth M.L.C., who considering his original attitude towards the customs cordon will not be considered a hostile witness but a witness favourable to Government. He made a statement to the press of what he himself saw and so far as I know he has not been contradicted.

HUMILIATING ARGUMENT

I have referred to the passengers' hardships at this early stage because they come home to us most vividly. These hardships are acknowledged by every one by the Government of India, by the local authorities both here and in the Zilla and by the high customs officers themselves. The only justification for holding up passengers that I have heard mentioned is that unless this were done, small arms, and ammunition pernicious drugs like cocaine and seditious Bolshevik, and other prohibited literature may pass by way of Kathiawar ports into British India. Because foreign steamers now come to Kathiawar ports, it is assumed that there is greater likelihood of the above commodities passing into British India. The argument assumes that there is no efficient or effective police inspection maintained by the States at their ports and that it is not possible for them to maintain such inspection. It further assumes that only a British Police Officer can exercise the necessary vigilance against the entry of obnoxious articles and literature. The argument is the most humiliating to our maritime States and to ourselves also for we are branded with the stigma of incapacity if not something worse. I beg to protest in the name of the whole of Kathiawar against these individous assumptions. I maintain that our maritime States are too loyal to the British Government not to guard against the entry of prohibited things at their ports. It is their interest to do so. They know very well how they are situated vis a vis the Paramount Powers and in my long experience of 36 years in which I had had the privilege of being intimately acquainted with Rulers of almost of every State large or small in Kathiawar, in some cases with three generations of Rulers, I have not come across a single instance where they have failed in their duty or loyalty to the Paramount Power or allowed anything obnoxious to British Government to enter or remain in their States. In such matters in my opinion their zeal has in many cases outrun that of British Government itself. What I say is amply proved by the fact that during all these years no case of illicit entry of forbidden articles or literature at the Kathiawar ports has been reported. The maritime States of Kathiawar are all of them rich and powerful and well able to maintain efficient police at their ports and I can safely vouch for their zeal and diligence to see that nothing obnoxious to British Government enters their ports. In fact as I said before it is their self interest to do so for if they relaxed in this matter, they know the consequences. They too well realise that they cannot afford to antagonise the powerful British Government and that the Paramount Power is supreme in the land and can do what it likes and is restrained from doing what it likes by its sense of justice only

From what the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India said at the opening of the Rajkot Industrial Exhibition in August last, it would appear that Government realises that it is inflicting inconsolable hardships on Kathiawar and that it is in contemplation to abolish the cutoms cordon at Viramgam at an early date. I hope it is so.

AGREEMENT OF 1917.

The customs cordon imposed in 1904 lasted till 1917. There were several conferences between the Bombay Governmen and the maritime States. But as the latter would not agree to the periodical inspection by a British customs officer, there was no result In the meanwhile came the Great War in the autumn of 1914. The Kathiawar States did not yield to any in their zeal and loyalty to serve the Paramount Power and placed all their resources at the disposal of Imperial authorities. Some of the Rulers, among them His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb gave their personal services and underwent all the hardships of the campaign in Flanders. The British Government could not but appreciate this splendid outburst of loyalty and could not persevere in their policy of distrust which was at the botton of the continuance of the Viramgam customs line So in 1917 August the Government of India informed the maritime States that they were prepared to abolish the customs line if they, that is to say, the maritime States accepted the conditions communicated to them in 1905 with the omission of the last one which prescribed inspection by an Imperial customs official. Let me tell you what this meant. It meant that the States were free to administer their ports and to collect the custome revenue without any sort of direct or indirect interference from the Government of India. Only they had to levy the same custom duties as were levied at British Indian ports and to conform to the practice there followed. I need not repeat the conditions as I have already enumerated them. They were never objected to by the States and when the one objectionable condition of inspection was removed, they accepted with alacrity and gratefulness the Government of India's offer. It was true that the offer of the Government of India was subject to the condition that if at any time in future the fiscal interests involved became very important the Imperial Government would reserve the right to reconsider the position generally; but as to this the States had no fear, because they understood that that reservation did not come in the way of the development of their resources to the extent of their natural capacity. The shrewd Ruler of Navanagar, in fact, obtained this assurance in black and white from the Government of India and though vagueness may be pleaded against the assurance, still it was not so vague as to justify the course that the Government of India took at the Abu Conference and thereafter.

GROWTH OF BEDI BUNDER.

The agreement of 1917 gave an impetus to trade at the Kathiawar ports and within a brief period the ports were improved and large vessels from foreign ports began to unload their cargoes there. But soon one port, namely, Bedi Bunder, began to draw attention and latterly keen jealousy. His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb with his usual energy took that port in hand and increased its facilities by sinking large capital thereon and engaging a very competent staff to administer it. The result was that a large volume of trade took advantage of the port. The customs revenue of the port began to increase with better facilities till in 1926 it cage to abut 30 lakhs and in 1927 to about 75 lakhs. I give the popular estimate, for though if I had applied to the Jamnagar authorities for correct figures, they would in all probability have shown me the courtesy to furnish them, still as the exact figure was in no way essential for my purpose, I did not think it right to trouble the State. The phenomenal rise in the trade of the Bedi port led to considerable uproar and the Bombay merchants were not slow in insinuating that unfair means were employed by the Navanagar State to attract trade at its Bunder. Soon they began to charge the State with giving rebate and they said that it was because of this grant of rebate that sugar imported at Bedi Bunder was able to compete with that imported at Bombay, even in places far distant from Jamnagar and quite near to Bombay. One respected name, which we all honour because of great abilities, business acumen and pure patriotism associated with it, latterly led the attack, and I am sure the weight given to the utterances of Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, whom I refer to, was in no small measure responsible for the general outcry against the alleged unfair methods of the Navanagar State and for the action the Government of India ultimately took. It is to be regretted that Sir Purshotamdas, whose benevolence and generous spirit are well known, should this have been an accessory though in the second degree to the reimposition of the Viramgam line.

JAMNAGAR'S CHALLENGE.

I will say at once regarding the outcry against Jamnagar that if it was true, it was a case for punishing Jamnagar, not for renewing the Viramgam cordon. If Jamnagar gave rebates, it was a clear breach of the agreement of 1917 and Government could have withdrawn from its port the privileges of a British port given it by the agreement. But it seems, though there was an outcry and though people in British India could safely malign the Jamnagar State and its Ruler, the Government of India were not in a position to make out a case. I am told that Jamnagar had challenged Government to prove that it gave rebates. The challenge if given was never taken up. Instead of that Government took advantage of the reservation in the agreement of 1917 regarding their fiscal interests.

THE ABU CONFERENCE.

This brings me now to the momentous conference at Mount Abu. Its proceedings were confidential and are inaccessible to us. However, from the statements which have appeared in the public press from casual observations made by those supposed to be in the know and from the circumstances attending the position of the respective parties, a fair and not very inaccurate guess can be made. One thing at least is certain according to all accounts, from the very commencement, it was made clear that the agreement of 1917 was out of the conference's purview, as Government was satisfied that that its fiscal interests were so far involved as to make a revision of the entire position necessary. Thus the very ground was cut off from under the maritime States, the other party to the conference. I understand that no discussion regarding the agreement and the fiscal interests of the Government was allowed and the States had only to state their views regarding the new arrangements proposed by the Government of India. I am confident that all of you will agree that this was entirely arbitrary and unfair. The agreement of 1917 was not a mere scrap of paper. It was in the nature of a Treaty. There were two parties to it, the Government of India on the one part and the maritime States of Kathiawar on the other. One party and that the most powerful one had therefore no right to lay it down as an axiom that the agreement of 1917 no longer operated and to make the other party, who was dependent to submit to it. The Agreements and Treaties between the Paramount Power and the Indian States are not meant to be treated so contemptuously. Otherwise, good bye to any trust in the good faith of the British Government. A fair field ought to be offered to the Indian States to state their views and then after balancing all arguments, the Paramount Power should come to a decision just, fair and honourable to all concerned. We the people of Indian States have every right to be aggrieved at this action of the Paramount Power, not only because our interests are bound up with those of our States, but also because there is nothing to save us from the ruin of all our hopes and aspirations, if the imperial power should prefer self-interest and aggrandizement to sanctity of solemn treaties and agreements entered into with our Rulers.

JACKBOOT METHODS.

And this action of the Imperial Government appears to me more autocratic and peremptory and savours more of jackboot methods, when I have before me facts showing that the fiscal interests of the Government had not suffered, even if you leave aside the promise that the stipulation as to fiscal interests was not meant to affect the development of the resources of the maritime States to the extent of their natural capacity. It is well-known that the conference at Abu was summoned on account of the rapid rise of the Bedi port and the large sum of about 75 lakhs cleared by the Navanagar State as customs levy in the past year. The other ports of Kathiawar did not show such rise. They were developing, but developing slowly and they would not have been disturbed but for the outcry against Jamnagar. Now, did this rise of Jamnagar affect the financial interests of the Imperial Government? Did the customs revenue at the British Indian ports diminish? I take the figures for 1924--25, 1925--26 and 1926--27, for it is from 1924---25 that Bedi Bunder could be alleged to have entered into rivalry. I find that the gross amount of Import duty collected in British India in 1924--25 was 41,62,51,877, in 1925--26 41,28,59,985 and in 1926--27 41,86,93,405. This will show that in the best year of Bedi Bunder viz. 1926-27 there was an increase of 58,33,420 over the previous year's revenue in British India. Again take the import duty on sugar, for it is in connection with sugar that Jamnagar is charged with unfair competition. The import duty on sugar collected in British India was in 1924--25—5,76,88,080, in 1925-26—6,47,77,536 and in 1926-27—700,20,178. Thus there was an increase of Rs. 52,42,642 in the very year when Jamnagar was most loudly complained against by the Bombay Sugar Merchants. The fiscal interests involved cannot therefore be said to have become so important as to justify the annulment of the agreement of 1917.

CUPIDITY.

But there was another reservation to that agreement in the interests of the Kathiawar maritime States, namely, that as long as the development of their resources was commensurate with their natural capacity, Government was to abide by that agreement. No one has said that Bedi Bunder has overtopped its natural capacity. It was not even suggested by the Government of India representative, at the Mount Abu Conference. I speak of Bedi Bunder alone, because as to the other ports there was no such phenomenal growth as to disturb the equanimity of the Government of India or to arouse its cupidity. What justification was there then to scrap the agreement of 1917? None whatsoever, unless cupidity and a desire to stunt the growth of Kathiawar ports be called a justification. Let us not forget that the Government of India is astute enough to take advantage of any plausible reasons, if it can find them to support its actions, But there were none and so it took shelter behind the blunt declaration that in its opinion its fiscal interests were involved adn that a new arrangement should be found for that of 1917.

Mr. Liladhar A. Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference.

PLEDGES BROKEN.

When we come to the new arrangement which was proposed at the Conference we really are amazed at seeing that when it suits it the Government of India can be so conveniently blind to its pledges to the Indian States. On reading the new terms proposed one is struck with the idea that the Government of India took advantage of the outery against Jamnagar to introduce altogether a new policy regarding the Kathiawar ports, a policy so humiliating to the States that Government could never have expected it to be agreed to by them. Remember that the agreement of 1917 contained the same terms as those offered in 1905 A.D. with the exception of the term regarding periodical inspection of the ports by an Imperial customs officer. Government thus recognised in 1917, that the term as to periodical inspection was derogatory to the honour and internal sovereignty of the States and that if Government was earnest in allowing the Kathiawar trade to develop, it must withdraw the term against which the States had stood out for over 12 years. And yet only 10 years after 1917 Government went much further than in 1905 and virtually demanded that the States customs must be placed under British control. These are its words taken by me from the "Bombay Chroniele" of the 1st July 1927:—

"The Government of India proposes that as an alternative to the re-imposition of the land customs line the States should agree to an arrangement under which the customs administration of the ports that remain open to foreign traffic whether "direct or by transhipment" should be handed over to the customs officers appointed by and responsible to the Government of India who will collect customs dues at British Indian rates, the proceeds being credited to central revenues on return for on assignment to each state, the remaining ports being closed to such traffic."

Government did not stop there but also in the name of effective police control they proposed that all States which have ports that are visited by steamers bringing cargo from foreign ports should agree to employ police officers lent by the Government of India, who have been specially trained in this form of preventative work, to assist their police officers."

A PRECONCEIVED INSULT.

I do no think that the Government of India believed for a moment that the States, which for 12 years had strained at a gnat would have now no objection to swallow a camel. If must have been convinced beforehand that such an arrangement as the one proposed was bound to be repudiated. The Government of India claim like Ceasar's wife to be above suspicion but one may be allowed to wonder whether these arrangements were proposed in order to bring about a preconceived result. The great and well nigh indecent hurry with which the Viramgam cordon was imposed on the break down of the Conference and the fact that no attempt was made to explore ways which would be acceptable both to the Government of India and the States would tend to show that Government had no desire to deal fairly with the State, that the Conference was a mere make-believe and that the decision of the Government of India was made before the Conference assembled.. I hope I am wrong in this conjecture Perhaps the great wrong that has been done to our beloved Province may be misleading me; but I know that this conjecture is not peculiar to me but is shared by almost all the people who have followed the Conference's proceedings.

REWARD OF LOYALTY.

I can quite understand the official way of supporting such demands. It must have been argued that unless there were British control at the States' customs, the customs administration would not be the same as at British Indian ports; that it ought to be the same at all ports and that Indian officers in the State employ would not have the required knowledge, experience and ability to bring the customs administration in line with that at British ports I have heard that one of the States asked whether the employment of retired Imperial officrs as customs officers and appraisers will do and was promptly told in reply that it will not as only the officers in actual employ can be fit for the work. Really the wedge was meant to be driven home and the States were to be placed in such a position that they had no other alternative but to say "No". I ask how is it that such terms were not deemed necessary in 1905 and that in 1917 even the mild demand for periodical inspection was given up. It may be that the war services of the States may have counted in 1917, but if they were deemed to deserve trust and confidence in 1917, nothing has happened since to merit out a different treatment. The States are as loyal now as in 1917; if anything, they are in a firmer position to ask that the agreement of 1917 should be upheld.

SEEKING TO DIVIDE THE STATES.

As to British police officers their engagement by the States means practically British Police supervision. Experience has shown that officers lent by Government to a State generally assume the airs of masters except when they have to deal with a strong Ruler and then they create a great deal of unpleasantness, if not actually mischief. I have never been in favour of importing British officers in Indian States for the simple reason that the officers owes all his duty primarily to the British Government and only secondarily to the State. Supposing, however, that more effective Police supervision was required, then some alternative acceptable to the States should have been found but no alternatives were so far I can gather proposed or discussed. In fact throughout the Conference the idea of coming to a reasonable arrangement which would be acceptable to the States was absent. Government only contended itself by making an offer, which probably it considered generous but which was well calculated to be an apple of discord among the States themselves. The offer was that if the States consented to hand over their customs to the Government of India, then as an alternative to the reimposition of the land customs line, the States should accept a guaranteed annual payment (for a term of years, at the end of which the arrangement will be revised) of a figure equal to (1) the highest amount collected by each State in any year upto and including 1925-26 plus (2) an allowance, where necessary, in consideration of Capital expenditure incurred from 1917 upto date on development of their ports and railways serving the ports plus 10 p.c. of the total of (1) and (2). Supposing that the fiscal interests of the Government of India had become an important consideration and that the agreement required revision in so far as to limit the customs levied at the Kathiawar ports to a stated figure, still Government well knew that the necessity was caused by activities at Bedi Bunder alone. Government should therefore have treated with His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb alone and not touched the other States and made an offer to them of limiting their customs to a maximum figure confined to years in which their ports had not yet made any appreciable progress. If these States had been left alone and not included in the offer the Conference had some chance of achieving a workable arrangement. If in future the ports other than Bedi came to such a stage of development as to become a menace to the financial interests of the Government of India, the States owning them could then have been approached and separate arrangements concluded with them. But when their ports were comparatively innocuous and had not reached development, the States concerned would naturally reject the offer which bound them down to a maximum arrived at from collections between 1917 and 1925-26. An attempt to do so could not but create jealousies and a sense of injustice. I do not believe for a moment that the Government of India representatives were unaware of the fact that as regards the menace to Imperial customs revenue, the other ports did not count. If therefore they had since desire to make an arrangement honourable to all the parties without creating mutual jealousies, they should have treated with Jamnagar alone.

JAMNAGAR NOT UNWILLING TO NEGOTIATE.

I understand that Jamnagar was not unwilling to negotiate in this matter. It is reported to have consented to its customs revenue being limited to a fixed amount and giving the revenue over and above that amount as a contribution of the Defence of India. The only thing to do then was to fix the amount. This could have been done easily if the Government of India representatives had handled the question in a generous spirit. His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb is not known to be a hard bargainer and is even known to be over generous in his dealings with the Paramount Power. If the Jamnagar amount had been settled and if the other States had been left as they were the Conference would not have ended so disastrously as it did. Of course there were other questions viz. of Imperial control and of loan of British police officers. If the spirit of 1917 had not altogether evaporated, these matters could have been trusted and in no case should they have been asked to part with the administration of customs to the Imperial Government. I believe, they had shown a willingness to employ expert customs officials of their own, even retired officers of Government and this should have been sufficient for the uniformity of customs collection which was the Government of India's object.

And so far lack of goodwill on the part of the Government of India, the conference came to an end abruptly and the Viramgam cordon, for which evidently preparations had been already made was imposed at once. The blame of this result rests entirely on the Government of India and on none of the States which partook in the Conference. Public opinion both here and in British India has already condemned the action of the Government of India and this condemnation is not confined to those only who consider any weapon good enough to shy at Government but is shared in circles generally favourable to Government.

(To Be Continued.)

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 10TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, the divine signs indicate that you possess all the grit, tenacity, tact and resourcefulness that an average Scotsman is proud to possess or acquire and (I am very sorry to say) an average Indian fails to possess or acquire. Boswell told Johnson that such a thing as a beggar starving to death in the streets of a Scotch city was unheard of. Johnson immediately replied that that was so not from want of beggars but it was due to the impossibility of starving a Scotchman. Yes, it is a bald truth which no hair-splitting or hair-growing argument can refute. Yet any Tom, Dick or Harry white or brown can starve to emaciation, esmasculation or death bags of Indians at will owing to the latters' strange belief in "Kismat" and betrayal of fatal complacency! If you are an Indian you are an exception to the rule, and more power to your elbow and cirantum, to get out of the common rut. You are advised, however, to curb your overenthusiasm lest, your strange stars indicate, you should try to conquer more countries and more worlds before properly "digesting" those that you have secured by any means (I am not going to question about their fairness or foulness) and there will be tragedies of the pattern of many glorious Empires that existed in the past or do exist at present. In the flush of your victories you might get "a swollen head" which combined with "a swollen purse" may work havoc. If man, your love affair like that of many successful and pushing men, is bound to be clouded, very few clouds being lead-lined or brass-lined, let alone silver-lined. You will shed tears as big as Adam's apple and cry pathetically "elaz-e dard-e-dil toomse Masiha ho nahi sakto, toom achha ker nahin sakte, me accha ho nahin sakte," which means in short, that your responsive heart is suffering from the stab-wounds of some enchantress, which you complain no-one can heal nor are you inclined to have the wound healed yourself unless your heart is patched up by the irresponsive she-devil herself. If woman, you are bound to be a very devoted wife who would prove herself a door-mat for your hubby who would fail to reciprocate the love, believing only in the Order of Boots. As the only remedy to wean the beast of his brutality is for you to keep a loving eye on the moustached mate of the next door, making him so to say a next-door mate, and jealously will soon bring him to his senses and you will see decided improvement in his demeanour. Amen, Mrs. Miserableton!

EXORCISE THE COMMUNAL SPIRIT.

MR. MUNSHI'S ELOQUENT PLEA.

WHY NATIONALISTS SUPPORTED GOVERNMENT

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. K. M. Munshi in the Bombay Legislative Council on the amendment to raise the number of nominated Fellows in the Senate from 40 to 50:—

The last few speakers appeared to me, if I am to borrow the phraseology of another world, to be more or less whining at the fact that we, the members on the popular side, have chosen to support this Bill and the last speaker seems more in a mood to appeal to the Government benches saying "You are our masters; we have befriended you; Oh! why have you forgotten us?" It seems to me that we must raise the level of our discussion. Whether the Senate is to have 40 members or 50 members must be judged not from any other criterion, but from the criterion of the efficiency of the university itself. Nobody says that the academicians who belong to the backward classes and the scholars who, by reason of their birth, are not in a position to get into the university by elections should not have a place in the university. Nobody is of the opinion that the backward classes and the Mahomedans should be shut out from the university. And I thought at one time that the phantom of communalism with regard to this question was quieted at the first reading of the Bill and the speech which was made by my venerable friend the Registrar of the University. I thought was a sufficient answer to the allegation that the university is actuated by communalism. I do not propose to go over that ground again. The whole point in issue before us, excepting the irrelevant things that have been said, is whether the nomination should be raised from 40 to 50. Now, the total strength is 144 seats and out of this number something like 10 or 11 are ex-officia. That leaves 133 and out of this 133 you have got 40 for nominations. The remaining 92 includes two classes; one the academicians who will be to a large extent, controlling the academic destinies of the university and who are absolutely necessary and the other for representatives of local boards and Municipalities. It is really unfair to the framers of the Bill to say that they are against the ambitions and aspirations of the backward classes and these constituencies of Municipalities and Local Boards were specially framed and in the select committee enlarged so that persons from the backward communities may have a chance of coming in. In that connection I feel that my hon. friend Mr. Jadhav who complained about the non-Brahmins ought not to have any grievance at all. He is unfair to his own community in that he says it is backward. In the Southern Division the City Municipalities of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag have as a President an elected person who is a non-Brahmin. The District Boards of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar have elected non-Brahmin Presidents and so far as Taluka Local Boards and Town Municipalities are concerned most of the Presidents are non-Brahmins. They are an advanced community in that division and it is unfair to say that they are backward. The hon. member is, therefore, as I say unfair to his own community.

THEIR OCCUPATION GONE.

Sir, we have been taunted, we have been twitted, for following the Government in the Government lobby. Sir, it sounds like nothing but a complaint that the occupation of my hon. friends is gone. Some members seem to think that it is their prescriptive right to see wisdom in Government measures and would deny to us the liberty of voting with Government even if Government bring in a measure which the popular party could claim as their own. It is, if I may say so, an element of Parliamentary Government that if a Minister, responsible Minister, is placed and enthroned on the official bench, and if such a Minister proposes a measure which is supported by a number of people who have assisted him in being promoted to the office, and, even if the measure of this kind is satisfactory to both the sides concerned the Government and the popular party still the popular party should vote against it. What is surprising in it? There is nothing in the cry that this conduct of ours is extraordinary.

PROUD DAY FOR GOVERNMENT.

I say, Sir, that there is the fullest justification for me to say that in this measure the politically advanced members who are here as representatives of different political opinions, are at one with the Government, and I say, Sir, that it is a proud day for the Government as well as for ourselves that we see eye to eye with Government in this measure and do our best to assist it with out votes. We are here, and when I say, Sir, "we", I speak for myself, and my friends who have not sworn to destroy all Governments who have been sent here by our constituencies to see that the Government is run on the most progressive and most beneficent lines, it is our privilege, as it is the privilege of anybody on one side of the House or the other, that, when the occasion arises, we should stand up like one man and help Government, and show that "we are with you whenever you put through a measure which is largely in accordance with our wishes".

One member who spoke said that he did not see behind this measure any systematic policy, Sir, the policy to any one who has eyes to see is clear enough. You have got a constitution which has been made more representative a Senate which is more democratic; a Syndicate which is more efficient; a post-graduate board which is to control the teaching activities of the university; and you have got a grant,—an amendment which is to come still, but to which His Excellency the Governor has given his sanction. In addition to it, you find a number of provisions which are all for the extension and the development of the University. At the same time, you find in it the autonomy and the independence of the University retained unimpaired as before, you have also seen that some retrogressive proposals, though they come from influential quarters have been ruthlessly suppressed out of respect for popular wishes. What greater policy, what nobler policy, can any Government follow than that? Sir, if I was merely a person who lived and had my being as a pillar to prop up a rival Minister, if I was a place-hunter bereft of political-mindedness, anxiously watching for the fall of a Ministry, I would, with tongue in my cheek, denounce the Education Minister and say, "You have no policy; you are useless; it would have been much better if somebody other than you had been in your job." But not having the ignominy of being such a creature, I say, Sir, there is a policy behind this measure.

Sir, we have been sent here at enormous cost by our constituencies, not for the purpose of jeopardising the interests of our constituencies, not for the purpose of making Government impossible, not for the purpose of playing into the hands of those who are here to hunt for their own jobs. We are here, Sir, to speak in the name of the progressive people of this presidency, and it is our right to say to the Government that "we agree with you". In spite of the taunts and jibes which we hear, it is our privilege to go into the Government lobby if Government has justified its existence by bringing forward beneficent measures and invoking the assistance of the popular side.

ENOUGH OF COMMUNALISM.

There is one thing more and I have done. Sir, unnecessarily communalism has been evoked by some of the speakers in this debate. Unnecessarily the charge was brought that we are making this a communal affair. My hon. friend Mr. Noor Mahomed and others have charged the hon. the Minister with communalism. Sir, either we give up communalism and simply be politicians dealing with each other as brother to brother or, if my hon. friend wants it, we fight each other on this question of communalism. Sir, we have had enough of this. We are quite willing to meet our Mahomedan brethren, to sit round a table and discuss all these questions and settle on what each of us wants, just as we have been doing with several others including European officers. If, however, communalism of the worst character is going to be brought in in this manner at every moment and if we are to be told "you shall do this; otherwise we shall do this, that or the other," then I warn my friends that it will raise the spirit of communalism in us just as it is in them. Therefore, I beseech them to remember that Bombay has up to now taken pride in being non-communal. We have so far in this Council tried to keep away the most pernicious doctrine of communalism. We do not believe in communalism. Men like me do not believe in the differences of religion—men like me have ceased to have this kind of influence around us. Why should we be driven into the arms of communalism? Here we are discussing a Bill which is purely non-communal in character. It is a question of the higher interests of this Presidency as a whole. It is a question of the University of our Presidency which is catering to the needs of every community and every race. And, therefore, I ask members, even if they disagree and even if they want to have amendments moved, to refrain from making remarks which raise quite unnecessarily the weird phantom of communalism, which makes people feel that they are here not for doing their duty or for carrying on university legislation but to fight the ugly brute of communalism. Now, I have done. I oppose this amendment with all the vigour that I can command.

SHANSI TROOPS REPULSED

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Peking.—An official announcement says that after two days' battle, the northern army repulsed the Shansi troops, recaptured Suanhwafu and seized five battalions as prisoners. They are still on the defensive on the Peking-Hankow front except at Paotingfu where they repulsed the Shansi army twenty miles.

Changtsungchung, Governor of Shantung, has ordered 60,000 of Shantung troops stationed at Tsaangchow to attack the Shansi flank.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY BILL

CORPORATION URGES WITHDRAWAL

The following are some of the additional Notices of Motions which will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m.:—

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi and supported by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram and Mr. B. T. Desai will move:—

"That in view of the retrograde and controversial nature of some of the provisions of the University Bill as has been prominently brought out in the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council, this Corporation requests the President to convey to the Hon. the Minister for Education the definite opinion of the Corporation that the interests of higher education in this Presidency will be best secured by withdrawing the present Bill and by introducing a new Bill more in consonance with the constitution of a modern University."

EXTENSION OF MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

Mr. B. T. Desai will move:—

"That the Corporation is of opinion that any person paying Rs. 3 as rent has the right of voting at the General Municipal Elections.

"That the Corporation further request the President to approach Government with a request to take necessary steps to amend the Bombay City Municipal Act to that effect."

Mr. B. T. Desai will move:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the nomination of 16 members by the Bombay Government is now not necessary and it should be done away with.

"That the Corporation further request the President to get the Municipal Act amended by Government to that effect."

Mr. B. T. Desai will move:—

"That the Corporation disapprove the canvassing on the part of the Councillors for candidates for Municipal posts."

TRAMWAYS AND MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram will move:—

"That in view of the present relations existing between the Corporation and the Tramways Company and in view of the several notices of motions given by Councillors with regard to the Company's administration every month, the Tramways Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and report as to the feasibility of appointing a representative of the Corporation having the necessary qualifications on the Board of Directors of the Company." (Notice of priority of motion for this item is given.)

RS. 25 LAKHS LOAN.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas will move:—

"That the Standing Committee be requested to report to the Corporation—

(1) Whether it would not have been better had they recommended the Corporation to sanction the last 25 lakhs loan at a lower rate of interest than 5 per cent. (2) Whether it is not a fact that Government have now restricted the rate of interest on their loans to 4 per cent. only. (3) Are they not aware of the fact that Government raised loans at 6, 5 1/2 and 5 per cent. only during the War and the immediate post war-time. (4) Were they not aware that the Bombay Improvement Trust had only about a month previously sanctioned the issue of a 4 per cent. 25 lakhs loan. (5) Whether the Corporation have ever taken legal opinion as to whether they can raise a loan for investing their own money wholly or partly; if not, whether it is not advisable to do so."

MAKING BROTHEL KEEPING AN OFFENCE.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will move:—

"That the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and to report on the advisability of urging upon Government the desirability of making brothel keeping an offence under the Prostitution Act." (Notice of priority of motion for this item is given.)

SHED AT CHOWPATTY SANDS.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar will move:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to make necessary arrangements to erect a decent shed on the Chowpatty sands for the convenience of the public who take the exercise of sea-bath for keeping clothes, shoes and other things and he be further requested to present the estimates of the cost for the work to the Corporation within a month."

INCREASE IN WATER RATES.

Dr. J. N. Choksy will move:—

"That as the Corporation will suffer a loss of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh) due to a reduction in the water rates for Cotton Mills for the year 1927-28, they are of opinion that the rates for all mills and factories should be increased to Re. 1 again and that the Standing Committee informed accordingly." (Notice of priority of motion for this item is given.)

SWAMI SATYANAND ATTACKED.

ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Oct. 9.

Once more the same street where Rajpal's murderous assault took place a few days ago was again the scene of a murderous assault this evening. It is said that one Swami Satyanand who is a shop-keeper was sitting in his shop which is near Rajpal's shop when one Abdul Aziz a pathan of Guznawe attacked him with a small military knife inflicting several injuries. Nanak and his brother Chunilal who came to the rescue were asaulted similarly. With the help of police, the assailant was arrested on the spot.

The City Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police on receiving the information immediately motored down to the place and examined the scene of occurrence. Police have been posted all over the place and excitement prevails.—Free Press.

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MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION.

MR. MODI PLEADS FOR SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

The first general meeting of the Municipal Officials' Association, which was formed very recently, was held at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Sunday morning, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. The constitution of the Association as suggested by the Municipal Commissioner was unanimously adopted.

In his opening speech, the Chairman congratulated the organisrs on the success of their efforts at establishing an Association, the need of which was long-felt. The organisation was intended to voice the aspirations and grievances of the subordinate officials of the Corporation. It was only in a spirit of co-operation with the Commissioner and the high officials of the Municipality that the Association could hope to do any good either to themselves or the Corporation. The Chairman therefore advised that in any representation they might make to the Corporation for the betterment of their lot they must be guided by a strong sense of responsibility. If their deliberations were conducted in a right manner realising their duties and responsibilities, he had every hope that they would receive from the Corporation every possible help and encouragement in their task.

CLERKS' DEMANDS.

A number of resolutions were then proposed and passed, one of which requested the authorities concerned to do away with the introduction of the division of grades in the present scale of pay of Municipal clerks, into two grades, namely, Rs. 60—100 and Rs. 100—150.

The equalisation of the ward clerks' salary with the scales of salary of the staff of the Head Office and the sanction of an amount of Rs. 2,000 towards the library of the Association, were the other demands of the meeting.

After approval of the names of members of the Managing Committee for the year ending 31st March, 1929, as elected by the various groups from each Department, the proceedings terminated.

NOTICE AGAINST "NAVA GUJARAT."

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 8.

The "Nava Gujarat" Notice case was heard to-day (Saturday) by the Revenue Commissioner when the Printer and Publisher of "Nava Gujarat", Mr. Chimanlal M. Doctor, appeared with his pleaders, Messrs. Gunvantrai Majmundar and Chandulal M. Doctor, before him. A typed-written statement of 35 pages by Mr. Chimanlal containing the law bearing on the subject and showing the innocousness of the 34 passages and headings, against which objection had been taken, was presented to the Officer. It is pointed out in the statement that Government does not mean the individual officers or their class but applies to the Maharaja and to the Dewan and the Executive Council when they are exercising the Maharaja's powers, that the limits of fair comment and criticism have not been exceeded and each of the passage and heading separately as well as a whole are quite innocent. Mr. Gunvantrai argued the case for nearly an hour and a half, when the Revenue Commissioner reserved the case for passing orders. The result is awaited with interest.

SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GENERAL MEMBER

POONA, Oct. 8.

A deputation of the representatives of the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, headed by the Union's President Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A. waited yesterday on the Hon'ble Sir Cowasji Jehangir, General Member Government of Bombay, and represented to him the grievances of the Union in the matter of recruitment of seamen through Shipping Brokers, who, they alleged, had been inducing Shipping Masters to refrain from selecting the men of the Union for employment on board the ships. They further alleged that though they had approached Shipping Masters their grievances remained unredressed.

The deputationists complained that in preference to the members of the Union who had done meritorious service during the War raw hands were being selected. In their opinion the problem of removing the grave abuses of the present system of recruitment of seamen through Shipping Brokers and the consequent unemployment prevailing amongst them could not be solved without adopting drastic mesure. The necessity for abolishing the Brokers system according to them, and for introducing a new one better suited to the present conditions was imperative. The deputationists in the end requested the General Member to make immediate enquiry into the matter of Seamen's recruitment and their grievances.

The Hon'ble Sir Cowasjee Jehangir gave the members a patient hearing and promised to examine their representation and give his sympathetic considerations to their grievances.—A. P.

UNDYING MEMORY OF VALIANT DEEDS

KAPURTHALA AT NEUVE CHAPPELE

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Paris.—At the conclusion of his speech at Neuve Chapelle, the Maharajah of Kapurthala said: "I am proud to remember that none were more eager than the fellow members of my order to do their duty to the Empire and that in addition to the contingents of the Imperial service troops, many thousands of recruits were supplied from the various states to the regular regiments of the Indian army to serve in the different theatres of war, my own state supplying 1,200, besides 5,000 recruits to the regiments of the regular Indian army. We are here to commemorate those from my country who did not return from these shores. Valiant were their deeds and undying will be their memory.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

In 1919 the Punjab Government introduced a scheme for teaching agriculture in vernacular and Anglo-vernacular secondary schools, the outstanding feature of the scheme being that provision was made for the establishment of small farms in certain schools. During the last eight years not only have a hundred farms and garden-plots been attached to vernacular middle schools under the scheme, but a large number of small gardens have also sprung up in connection with primary schools, and a number of farms in connection with high schools and normal schools.

The Punjab Government in the Ministry of Education now consider that the scheme has passed beyond the experimental stage and that the time has certainly come when it is possible to review past experiences and give more definite and detailed guidance in the matter. They have, therefore, appointed a Committee for the purpose with Mr. Sanderson, Inspector of Training Institutions in the Punjab as Chairman.

The members include the Rev. Harper of Moga, Mr. Roberts of Khanewal, Mr. Stewart, officiating Director of Agriculture, Sardar Habibullah, M. L. C. and the Hon. Lieut. Chaudhdri Lalchand. Lala Lachmandas, Assistant Inspector of Agriculture, acts as Secretary.—A. P.

UNPRECEDENTED SHOCK

EARTHQUAKE IN VIENNA

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICTIONS INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Vienna.—Two earthquake shocks shook the city yesterday evening. Tremors were the most violent experienced for decades and threw seismographs at the Meteorological Institute out of action. Telegraphic communications have been partially interrupted. There has been slight damage to property, number of chimneys having collapsed. No one was injured.—Reuter.

TO FIGHT AGGRESSIVE COMMUNALISM

(Continued from page 7.)

party is not yet decided. Chances are that Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, the leader of the old Council Nationalist Party, will be asked to lead the new party in the Council. It is further proposed that the party should appoint a "Cabinet of Counsels" consisting of four or five members to advise the party on various measures coming before the House. To whomsoever the actual leadership of the party go, Mr. K. M. Munshi will remain the guiding spirit of the whole show.

The new party will be, in form and substance, a Ministerial Party. It will buttress the Ministry of Education against the vigorous attack of Muslim-non-Brahmin combination. It remains to be seen, however, how the members of the party, who are also the members of the nationalist groups, are going to support the Minister, in season and out of season, consistently with their election pledges.

THE WEATHER.

TYPHOON IN CHINA SEAS

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

With the westward movement of the typhoon from the China Seas a deep low pressure area has appeared over Burma and the conditions are still unsettled in the neighbourhood of the Andamans and off the Arakan coast. Widespread and locally heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim and Central Burma. Yesterday's depression over the United Provinces has disappeared causing widespread rain over that region.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the United Provinces East, Kumaon, the Punjab Hills, Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces West, Central India East, the Konkan and Hyderabad. A few falls occured in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces East, and the Punjab East and North.

The chief amounts are:—Amherst five inches, Rangoon three, Toungoo two, Minbu one and a half, Yamethin three quarters, Maymyo, Gorakhpur, Benares and Cawnpore half, Lucknow one and a half, Bahraich, Bareilly and Meerut half, Roorkee one, Dehra Dun, Mussooree and Pendra half, Ambala one, Ratnagiri two, Raichur half, Cuddapah one, and Bellary half.

Forecast:—A further decrease in East Punjab and the West United Provinces; and an increase in Upper Burma and along the Arakan coast and an extension in Bihar.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about two hundred miles away was recorded by the Simla seismograph at sixteen hours and six minutes on Saturday the 8th October.—A. P.

PROGRESSIVE MYSORE

VICEROY'S VISIT AND AFTER

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1927-28.

Addressing the Durserrah sessions of the Mysore Legislative Assembly which was inaugurated on Friday noon, Mr. Mirza M. Ismail the Dewan said:—

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that I address you on this occasion, for I venture to think that the House has seldom come together under happier auspices than it does to-day. Several events of outstanding importance have taken place since we last met, events on which the country has every reason to congratulate itself. I referred to them in my last address to the Assembly, and now we can recall them with the pleasure of fulfilled anticipation.

The Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja was celebrated in August last with an enthusiasm unparalleled in the annals of Mysore. There was no town or hamlet throughout the State that did not celebrate the joyous occasion. His Highness's memorable procession through Bangalore City, which follwed a month later, afforded thousands of His Highness's subjects—not only the people of the city but others who had flocked into it from distant parts—a unique opportunity of demonstrating theih love and loyalty towards their Ruler. The whole spectacle was most magnificent and inspiring, and will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. His Highness was deeply touched by all these manifestations of devotion on the part of his people, and he commands me to express to you, and through you to them all, his deep gratitude and his sincere appreciation. Before I leave this subject, I invite you to join with me in wishing His Highness all health and happiness in the course, so auspiciously begun, from his Silver to his Golden Jubilee.

The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy was another great event, and has been made unforgettable by the decision in regard to the Subsidy which His Excellency was pleased to announce in his Banquet Speech at Mysore. The announcement was doubly welcome to us, coming as it did immediately before the Jubilee celebrations. This decision opens a new chapter in the Government of India's political dealings with Mysore. We regard the reduction as a recognition by the British Government of the high character of our illustrious Ruler, and of the efficiency of the administration which he has been guiding with such remarkable success all these years.

STATE FINANCES.

I am glad to be able to tell you that our financial position of last year as shown by actuals which are now available, is, viewed as a whole, better than the anticipations formed in the Revised Estimate which I presented to you in June last. As will be seen from the statements appended to the second part of the Adress, the total Revenue stands at Rs. 388.69 lakhs and the otals Expenditure including amounts met from the Reserve Funds at Rs. 354.62 lakhs. The revenue under Forest and Railways was better than the expectation. Our cash position also shows an improvement of about Rs. 11 lakhs, mainly as the result of some lapses on Capital grants and of increased Savings Banks deposits.

In the current year we have, as you are aware, budgetted for a total revenue realisation of Rs. 340 lakhs, and have provided for a total expenditure chargeable to revenue of about the same amount.

EXTENT OF IRRIGATION.

The total irrigable area under tanks, river channels and wells in the State is at present a little over 10 lakhs of acres, which is nearly one-nineteenth of the area of the State, and the revenue from this source is roughly Rs. 50 lakhs. While fairly full use has been made of small streams by means of tanks, the bigger rivers in the Cauvery and Bhadra valleys have not to far been utilised as fully as they might it.

There is scope for further development of irrigation as indicated below:—

	acres
1. In the Cauvery valley, including the area proposed under Krishnarajasagara, permissible according to the Agreement with Madras	250,000
2. In the Bhadra valley, by means of a reservoir, the Bhadra Left Bank Channel and the Anjanapur scheme	170,000
3. Small new tanks and well irrigation	80,000
Total	500,000

The construction of the High Level Canal under the Krishnarajasagara has been sanctioned for Rs. 222 lakhs and is expected to bring under irrigation 120,000 acres in the taluks of Mandya, Malvally and T. Narsipur. Projects are under preparation for bringing under irrigation the remaining area of 125,000 acres, to which Mysore is entitled in the Cauvery Valley, by constructing the reservoir on the Kabbani. It is also proposed to sanction the Bhadra Left Bank Channel and the Anjanapur Reservoir schemes, irrigating (the two together) about 20,000 acres. Projects for these are almost ready.

The schems that have been sanctioned or are about to be sanctioned will in all bring under irrigation an area of 150,000 acres in the next 5 to 7 years. Government will lay down a suitable programme in regard to the development of the remaining area of 350,000 acres, as outlined above.

RAILWAY AND ELECTRICITY.

The construction of the line from Shimoga to Ragihosahalli—a distance of 18.96 miles—at an approximate cost of Rs. 18,02,333, has been taken up from November 1926 and it is hoped that the line will be ready for traffic by October 1928.

In order to encourage the use of electric power in local industries, a further reduction of rates has been ordered.

For industrial power installations of 10 H.P. or less, the charge will be one anna per unit; and this rate is subject to rebates in the case of larger installations.

Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for the supply of small electrically-driven pumps, on the hire-purchase system, for pumping water from wells. Power will be supplied to these installations at the rate of 1-1/2 annas per unit, plus Re. 1 meter hire, and without any stipulation for a minimum charge. The Electrical Department will supply and install the pumping outfits complete, and put them into operation, the purchaser paying 20 per cent of the cost of the insallaation at the start and the balance in three equal annual payments.

The department is engaged in the introduction of an up-to-date telephone system in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities.

Little has been done hitherto to exploit the potentialities of the great forest wealth of the Malnad tracts. The marketing of the valuable varieties of timber in commercial sizes and the utilisation of the less popular species have been the subject of spasmodic investigation for several years. But systematic work in this connection has yet to be taken up. As has already been stated, the erection of a plant has been sanctioned for the treatment of jungle wood sleepers with the wood preservatives manufactured at Bhadravati. Investigations are being revived regarding the scope for the manufacture of paper, bobbins and teachest and for the development of other forest industries.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The Economic Conference and its constituent bodies have been reconstituted, and started on a fresh course of activities. The Central Boards investigated several very important questions, and submitted recommendations, on which action is being taken.

The Distdict Boards were subsidised to the extent of Rs. 15,500 and were able to devote Rs. 32,434 out of their own resources to economic work.

Special committees were formed for going into the important questions of Industrial Finance and of banking facilities for special crops, such as coffee. Several important industrial schemes, such as the manufacture of manures, alkali and paper are under investigation.

The question of the satisfactory housing of labour in Bangalore is receiving attention, and it is to be hoped that with the assistance of the large employers, who are no less interested than Government in the matter, something tangible will be done before long towards the solution of this problem.

EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

In the Education Department, a reorganisation of the Inspectorate has been sanctioned, which is expected to conduce to greater efficiency of administration.

In concurrence with the views of the University, based on the recommendations of the Re-organisation Committee, Government sanctioned the establishment of Intermediate Colleges with effect from 1st July 1927. A sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been provided for giving effect to the scheme. Four such colleges have been opened for men at Mysore, Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga; and two for women in Mysore and Bangalore. Provision has been made for teaching Arts and Sciences at Mysore and Bangalore and Arts only at Tumkur and Shimoga. In the Maharani's College, Mysore, a course in Arts is provided, and the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, has both Arts and Science. The necessary buildings are under construction at Mysore and Shimoga, and the High School building at Bangalore will be appropriated for the Intermediate College.

In the foregoing remarks I have attempted to touch upon the principal items of the programme on which we are now engaged. In framing a progrmme of work, there is always a risk either of doing too little or of attempting too much. A happy mean, which will appeal to everybody, is difficult to strike. But I think it will not be denied that, in ths matter, it is wise within the limits of our resources, to avail ourselves of every opportunity that offers, and to remember that "they who who are ever taking aim make no hits, to be ever safe is to be ever feeble, and to do some substantial good is the compensation for such incidental imperfection."

FROM MADRAS TO BURMA.

BENGAL STATE PRISONER.

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

Mr. P. Guha, state prisoner from Bengal was brought down from Madras to Burma on Friday. It is understood he has been taken to Myingyan jail.—Free Press.

'VIA MEDIA' IN REFORM.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

COLOMBO, Oct. 8.

"Suggestions for a via media in constitutional reform," is the title of the pamphlet published on the subject by Mr. E. J. Samarawickrama K.C.

THE HALF-WAY HOUSE.

Examining the impliiations of ministerial government, the author expressed the view that if there is any advantage to be gained by an interposition of a half-way house to full self-government, there need be no heart-burning at the delay.

The half-way house, in his opinion, might consist of an executive council, three members of which are to be fixed. The colonial secretary, as prime minister, would form the government, including the fixed members, himself, and two other officials and select four people from among non-officials, in order to ensure harmonious working. In hase of disagreement with his colleagues, the prime minister can tender the resignation of his ministry or advise dissolution of the legislative council and appeal to the country.

CONSTITUTION OF COUNCIL.

As regards the constitution of the legislative council, Mr. Samarawickrama observes, given a substantial measure of responsibility, automatic improvement of the legislature is assured.

In regard to communal representation, he is emphatically of opinion that it is the duty of the country to resist it by every constitutional means.—Free Press.

HYDERABAD PLEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

INITIATION OF JURY SYSTEM: GREATEST NEED.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Oct. 8.

The third session of the Hyderabad Pleaders' Conference opened to-day under presidency of Pandit Kesho Rao. Over three hundred delegates were present and many high officers of the State attended.

Mr. Abdul Qasim welcoming the delegates dwelt on the advisability of the Hyderabad legislative council legislating on the lines of the legislatures in British India.

The President in the address enumerated the numerous changes effected in the past six years in the law and spoke highly of the Royal Charter recently granted to the High Court in the State.

He next expressed the opinion that the greatest need was initiation of the jury system for trying special cases under the Legal Practitioners Act.

He also said that the withdrawal of diplomas should be decided by the Division Bench instead of the administrative side of the High Court.

He advocated special law for Parsis and Christians in the matter of inheritance.

The meeting concluded with a unanimously adopted resolution expressing loyalty to H. E. H. the Nizam.—A. P.

ORIGINS OF WAR

TWO VOLUMES OF BRITISH DOCUMENTS

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Two volumes of British documents on the origins of war are being officially published to-morrow. The first deals with "End of British Isolation" and the second with "Japanese Alliance and French Entente".

The first volume deals *inter alia* with Russia and the Far East from 1897 to 1899, Germany's seizure of Kiaochau, Russia's seizure of Port Arthur, British occupation of Weihaiwei and the attitude of Japan. The volume convers the period of South African war and includes the important statement on Russian policy with regard to Afghanistan.

The second volume gives the British Government's interpretation of the Anglo-German agreement of 5th October 1900 with regard to China and deals with the proposals for an Anglo-German alliance in 1901 in connection with which the British documents attribute the initiative to Germany. The volume traces the negotiations leading to the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in January 1902 and deals with the evacuation of Shanghai in 1902, Russian policy in the Far East in 1903 and 1904, particularly, the retention of Manchuria which led ultimately to the Russo-Japanese war and reveals for the first time the important part played by Lord Cromer in the long and difficult negotiations leading to the Anglo-French agreements on 8th April 1904.—Reuter's Special.

GOVERNMENT'S FLOOD RELIEF POLICY.

RESOLUTIONS IN BARODA COUNCIL.

BARODA, Oct. 8.

The session of the Baroda State Legislative Council will commence on Thursday next. Non-official members have given notices of thirty resolutions the majority of which relate to the Government's Flood Relief Policy.—A. P.

TO PROPAGATE MAHATMA'S DOCTRINES.

NEW HINDI WEEKLY IN RAJASTHAN.

AJMER, Oct. 8.

To propagate the doctrines of Mr. Gandhi in Rajasthan, "Tyaga Bhumi," a Hindi illustrated monthly has been started on the Dusserah day under the joint editorship of Messrs. Haribhan Upadhyaya (ex-Editor, Hindi "Nava Jivan") and Mr. Kshemanand Rahat.—Free Press.

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As a result of the All-India Youth Conference held in Gurukul on March 18th, the 'Bharat Yuvak Sangha" (Order of Young India) was established with a view to help in the physical culture and spiritual renaissance of Young India. On the 1st of June was started the Physical Culture Institute under the able guidance of Dr. Shastri, M.D. and Swami Anand. It is the first Shakti Ashram opened under the auspices of the Sangha (Order of Young India).

Though the Sangha has been in existence for a few months only, the response has been very encouraging and it is deemed desirable, in the best interests of the Sangha, to start a weekly journal in English to be named "Shakti". T. L. Vaswani will be the editor.

Its objects, among others, will be:—

(1) To record activities of the 'Bharat Yuvak Sangha' and spread its message.
(2) To promote closer co-operation and a sense of solidarity among youngmen, and to extend and consolidate connections with youth association and institutions throughout the country.
(2) To attend to questions coming from young men in diceent provinces in regard to matters affecting their interests and their place in the life of the nation.
(4) To inspire the nation's youth with faith in their powers to rebuild India into a nation of the strong, a nation of the free.
(5) To Interpret India's message to humanity as reflected in ancient scriptures and traditions and in the lives and teachings of Indian sages and heroes.
(3) To attend to questions coming from Youth an atmosphere of happiness through physical culture and service and self realisation.

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WHERE IS BOMBAY COUNCIL DRIFTING?

LEADERS WITHOUT FOLLOWERS

(BY SPECTATOR.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

Where is our Council politics drifting? What is going to be the end of all these party manoeuvres? These and such-like questions are at present uppermost in the minds of those who are interested in the affairs of the Bombay Legislative Council. Like an amused spectator, I have been all along watching the proceedings of the new Council since it first met at Bombay in February last. During the sittings of the current session of the Counil at Poona, I have been a frequent visitor to the Visitors' Gallery in the Council Hall. I have watched the Swarajists, the Responsivists and other members of the Nationalist groups haranguing on the merits of an elected Vice-Chancellor and then quietly marching into the Government lobby to vote for a nominated Vice-Chancellor; I have watched the juvenile Nationalists utterly opposing the representation for Labour on the Senate of the University; I have watched a public-spirited man like our able Advocate, Mr. K. M. Munshi, skilfully advocating the cause of a would-be Rector of the University; I have watched our Muslim friends like Moulavi Rafiuddin and Mr. Noor Mohamad drawing up, in season and out of season, their bills of indictment against the present Minister for Education for what they regard as his sins of commission and omission. I have watched all these things and more. I was simply surprised, nay, at times, shocked by the glaring inconsistencies of conduct and the amazing disregard of public interest which the representatives of the people were capable of exhibiting. I knew from the very beginning that all these things were symptomatic of a contagious disease.

DAY OF CONFESSIONS.

Yesterday was a day of confessions in the Bombay Legislative Council. The leaders of different political groups in the Council had, it seems, made up their minds to speak out freely what they thought about one another and make a clean breast of it. They were waiting for an opportunity which offered itself in the shape of Mr. Noor Mohamad's amendment to clause 13 of the University Bill demanding more nominated seats on the Senate. The leaders had their say and one can now form a pretty clear idea as to what is at present happening behind the back of the Council. Let us take the political groups one after the other and try to analyse their feelings and aspirations.

THE MUSLIM BLOC.

Excepting the President and the Minister for Local Self-Government, there are 27 Muslim members in the present Council and barring the examples of Mr. Haji Mir Mahomed Baloch and Mr. Hussainbhoy A. Lalji, all others march together to whatever lobby they chose to go. One is really at a loss to know to whom the Muslim Bloc intends to give its leadership. There was no difficulty of this kind in the first two sessions, as the Government could always count upon the support of Muslim votes and a brief speech by Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah was enough to take the Muslim members to the Government lobby. But the things have undergone a radical change during this session. The Muslim Bloc has now fallen out with the Government and consequently it cannot openly depend upon the leadership of the Minister for Local Self-Government. The problem of leadership has, therefore, presented itself to the Muslim members. The solution of the problem is not so easy as it appears. As the things stand to-day, Muslim leadership is divided between Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed and Mr. Noor Mohamad, may be, at the connivance of Khan Bahadur Bhutto.

It is, indeed, extremely gratifying to see that, during the current session, the Muslim attitude has undergone a complete metomorphosis. The change is for better and for that reason welcome. It must be said to the credit of the Muslim Party that they have discarded that "Johukum" tendency and realised that public cause can be served better by being frank and honest rather than by dancing to the tunes of the Government benches. They repudiate the allegations that are levelled against them that they have hatched a secret plot, in alliance with the Non-Brahmin Party, to dislodge the present Ministry of Education. Speaking frankly, the Muslims have no grounds whatsoever to be dissatisfied with the Government in matters of the apportionment of offices. Out of the four big offices, three Ministries and one Presidentship, the Muslims have been fortunate enough to secure two and that is certainly adequate, if not more than adequate, to their numbers and influence in the Presidency. Certainly Muslims do not contemplate to secure a lion's share at the cost of the interests of other communities, even granting for the sake of argument, that the offices are to be distributed on communal basis. So far as the University Bill is concerned, the Muslims, somehow or other, have been led into the belief that their interests are not safe in the hands of the Hindus who will presumably dominate the affairs of the University. They are, therefore, pressing upon them certain amendments, most of which are based upon communal considerations. They have launched a violent tirade against the Minister for Education who has unfortunately, no other alternative than to fall back on the resources of his party to keep his position stable.

NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

Despite its small number, the Non-Brahmin Party is the best organised of all parties in the new Council. They have got a shrewd leader in Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Ex-Minister for Education. It might be argued as it has been all along argued that the Non-Brahmins have got a real grievance against the Government. The transfer of the Education Ministry from Mr. Jadhav to Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai is taken by some of the Non-Brahmins as a great affront hurled at them as a minority party. From the beginning of the new Council, the Non-Brahmin members in the Council have fought with the Minister for Education tooth and nail. The party has taken a most hostile attitude against the University Bill which is at present on the anvil. Combining with the Muslims, the Non-Brahmins have forced the Nationalist groups to throw in their lot with the Government and save the Minister from a sure defeat.

NATIONALIST GROUPS.

Before the distribution of Ministries we used to hear of Nationalist parties with their distinctive labels. There was the Council Nationalists' Party including the Swarajist members and there was the united Nationalists' party including the Responsivists. These separate parties were intended for the purpose of securing Ministerships. Once the Ministries were formed there was no longer any necessity to retain the separate party labels. The two parties, therefore, merged into each other and, after a time, ceased to function as organised political parties. For all practical purposes, the interests of these combined parties have been almost identical. In the first two sessions these Nationalist groups formed themselves into a parliamentary opposition and put up a very vigorous fight against the Government. Up till the other day it was confidently believed that, come what may, the Nationalists in the Council would never barter the public intrests for whatever considerations.

One was amazed when on Monday last the Nationalist members in a body marched into the Government lobby and voted for a nominated Vice-Chancellor. There was a stubborn fight in the House over the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor. Speeches after speeches were thundered over the floor of the House by most of the Nationalists denouncing the very idea of a nominated Vice-Chancellor and yet these selfsame Nationalists did not feel the slightest compunction in binding themselves in an alliance with the Government with a set purpose to lefeat a popular cause. It is, indeed, a great misfortune that the Nationalists have allowed themselves to be convenient tools in the hands of the Government. Since that notorious division on Monday, the Nationalists have several times thrown in their lots with the Government.

However distasteful it is, one has to admit that our Council is fast changing itself into an arena for communal fights. The Nationalists would, under no circumstances, tolerate the defeat of their Minister at the hands of the Muslims and Non-Brahmin. There were tick rumours in the Nationalists' circles that Muslims and Non-Brahmins had promised to vote for a Rector to be recommended by a Committee of Selection, which was going to be a tool in the hands of the Chancellor, provided they could secure fifty nominated members on the Senate. The events have shown that this fear was unfounded.

WANTED A POLICY.

Yesterday Mr. Munshi made a brilliant speech in the House on Mr. Noor Mohamad's amendment. In the course of his speech he tried, in an able manner, to vindicate the position taken up by the Nationalists whom he called the party of the Minister. It was the element of every parliamentary government, asserted Mr. Munshi, that a Minister of State is to be supported by the party which is instrumenal in putting that Minister into power. He, therefore, argued that the Nationalists had done nothing unparliamentary in supporting the Minister in a critical situation. I have no quarrel with Mr. Munshi or for the matter of that with the Nationalists for their having supported the Minister. The only contention is that they voted for a nominated Vice-Chancellor. Is it an element of a parliamentary government that a Minister is to be supported in whatever he does? Is it not also an element of a parliamentary government that the Minister's actions ought to be regulated by the decisions of his party? Had the Nationalist parties given any mandate to the Minister to provide for a nominated Chancellor? Certainly not, or else the speakers like Mr. Munshi would not have ruthlessly run down the Minister for creating a nominated Vice-Chancellor and then stealthily marched into the Government lobby to support him. Parliamentary government bespeaks well-organised and well-disciplined political parties. Is there any discipline or even the semblance of discipline in the organisation of the Nationalist parties? In the parliamentary governments political parties have got a definite policy and a clear-cut line of action. It is not left to the whims and convenience of party leaders to change the policy whenever they may prefer to do so. Take, for instance, the parliamentary government of England which is often styled, as "The Mother of Parliaments." Every political party in the British Parliament has got a definite policy, put in black and white, on almost all the departments of State. They have their educational policy, financial policy, and so on, and no member of a party can swerve an inch from that policy except at the cost of resigning his seat in the Parliament and reseeking the franchise of his electors. Did our Nationalists enter the Councils to vote for a nominated Vice-Chancellor? Is this the so-called democratisation of the University?

MAKING HAY.

While the disorganised Nationalist parties are engaged in their party squabbles, the Government are making hay as best as they can. The strength of the Government is in the weakness of the opposition and unfortunately the present opposition in the Bombay Legislative Council is extremely ill-organised. Everybody is a leader and nobody follower.

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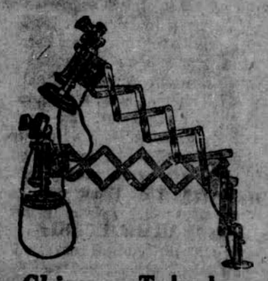

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HIS ONLY LOVE.

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

"A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE I WILL DELIVER".

CHAPTER VI.

HIMM AND HIS NEIGHBOURS.

Himm's cup of connubial misery was filled to overflowing by his two neighbours: the Rams and the Kachas. The Rams hailed from Northern India and were representatives of a vigorous race which poured down the Indus valley from the early influx of the Aryan settlers. They were a family of four, Santosh, the father being a man of means enjoyed life as a gentleman farmer. His son Rudra Prakash had been brought up in Europe and though he had failed to take a degree he had returned home with his mind well stored with the ways and condition of western life. Like himself his wife was a Hindu lady, educated, refined and polished and possessing that most essential of all qualities which enthral men—feminine charm. Her maiden sister lived with her for company. She had passed out of one of the local colleges and taken a good degree and was now taking her rest without any clear idea of her future plans.

The Kachas were their neighbours and hailed from Guzarat, if Mrs. Kacha who was of German extraction can be said to have hailed from where she had met and married her husband. She too had a maiden sister who had become naturalized in England with her parents, and had adopted the language of that country as her vehicle for thought. Mrs. Kacha's mother an old septuagenerian lived with them. Kacha was a canal engineer which took him frequently away from home. The three families would have made an excellent combine if they had not themselves got into sixes and sevens owing to Rita's genius for setting persons by the ears. India is a large continent; its population is not homogenous. Divided as it is by innumerable castes and creeds, communal and linguistic barriers, social intercourse between them follows the chalk-mark of communal affinity. Even European servants and settlers observe the same rule. They do not associate with Indians, and Indians as a rule, do not associate with them. Among themselves their association of officials depends upon their official nexus, and non-officials who are mainly lawyers join one or other of the official cliques. The habit of life of the educated Indian is partially or wholly based upon the European model. Those who follow it live in a suburban settlement where the Europeans mostly dwell. Of late an effort has been in evidence on both sides to bridge the social gulf which divides the European from the Indian, but it has not been successful. Many Indians who visit Europe import upon their return European help-mates. The European looks askance at such mesaliiances and punishes the offenders by social ban. And as the European wife can seldom adapt herself to oriental ways, her life is at times one of isloation and seclusion from which the only relief is her flight to the hills or to her homeland. Of all Europeans in India the Englishman belongs to the dominant race. His insularity is proverbial. The continental nations possess a wider outlook and their assimilation with other nations does not offer the same impediments. Indian qualities also count and it so happened that Mrs. Kacha had been brought up under the fostering care of the old dame who completely identfied herself with her husband. Between them there was the most perfect of intellectual sympathy. For while Mr. Kacha went on applying his tape to the earthworks thrown up by the canal, Mrs. Kacha would sit in his car and fix her admiring gaze upon her husband as he hurried to and fro from morn to noon and in the afternoon and in the evening long hours after sunset. The two were inseperable and what pleased him interested her and she confessed that even if she wanted to she coud not stay at home. If marriage has a meaning it is only when it is adorned by love, otherwise it is a delusion and a snare and a very serious one at that, far more serious than a death sentence since it kills the soul. Such was poor Rudra's fate. Such was Himm's. Rudra's wife was the antithesis of Rita—soft, gentle but implacably jealous. As one common vice makes the whole world akin Gulanar became a bosom friend of Rita's and the two instinctively joined hands in keeping their husbands under control. They used to exchange their views, and adopt a common plan of campaign to vindicate their wifely status. They agreed that all husbands are to be distrusted so far as women are concerned; and that the only way to manage them is to spy on them and bribe the orderlies to report their doings. These menials being paid by piecework had no difficulty in inventing scandal when there was none in fact. For instance, when Rudra's peon, Ramdhar, found his doucier missing for want of racy news which Rita expected for the money, he invented a fine fable that he had seen Himm kissing Gulanar's sister who was affectionately known as "Beti" (or the daughter) in the family. Now Beti and Himm were naturally friends and as such exchanged jokes without which life would be a dreary drudgery, This Rita had watched. This Gulanar had eyed. But she knew her sister too well to take her conduct amiss. But Rita did not stand under the same obligation to her. She knew that Beti was pretty and who would not kiss a pretty girl if he could get a chance. Rita's logic was therefore 'apriori' deduction. She dared not mention it to Gulanar; but she had to take action. Assuming one of her dissimulated confidential moods she insinuated to Gulanar that she had heard rumour about Rudra meeting Stella in the gloaming in the botanical gardens. Gulanar's temper was on fire. She was a woman with a will like most Indian ladies super-jealous of mixed company. Her idea of an ideal husband was that he should keep his work and wife and leave society to take care of itelf. Now Rudra and Kacha happened to be school friends and they regarded their respective families as one. Himm though a few years senior was privileged to be tacitly admitted to this confederacy. But jealousy and distrust had sown the poison. Stella was highly musical and set Himm's songs to music, Beti's ear was musical and she felt lonely without Stella. The two girls were, therefore, drawn together and in a short time made themselves inseparable while the old mother, Mrs. Heikle, who was an accomplished chatelaine inducted Beti to the mysteries and accomplishment of the European housewife. She was teaching Beti a new thing in embroidery. Beti tried her prentice hands at embroidering slippers for a design for which the yarn in her possession suited her. It was the well-known design of Cupid. The slippers were made. But what was she to do with them? Mrs. Heikle suggested that they might be given to Himm as his birthday present. Beti thought it an excellent idea. Himm was a man of multifarious attainments. He was the beau ideal of women—good looking, clever, strong, active and an inimitable recanteur. He was the cynosure of the drawing-room. Beti was a young Philomela. She had to love somebody and who was more worthy of her love than Himm? That Himm was married did not prevent her from admiring him, and both Himm and Beti began to experience a new pleasurable sensation in each other's company—a love the mainspring of which lay embedded in the soul and which transcended its earthly limits and conception. Stella felt a similar call towards Rudra. She was a young romantic soul and in the spring of her fancy naturally turned to thoughts of love. The whole of Khichdipur was however astir and began to pass in low whispers the usual exaggerated version of the carryings-on of Stella and Beti. Rita and Gulanar were frantic. They had no conception of two high souled persons admiring and loving each other because of their mental affinity and kindred sympathies. Their eyes could not see nor their mind conceive of the inexpressible pleasure which pure love brings to lovers. "Profane love," said Himm, "is of the brute, pure love is of the gods." Every man and woman must feel the force of love at one time or other in their lives— not the love which is a feeble passion, but a love which is the dominant all-consuming, all-devouring, over-mastering passion for the company and society of another. Such love may grow between persons of the same sex but it thrives best between opposites because man is the flower and woman the garland of life. To man woman, to woman man are indispensable but it is love that adds the music and fragrance to their lives and it remains embedded in the [illegible] awakened into life by the vibration of true, responsible chord which makes music and completes the harmony of [illegible] This fact Mrs. Heikle knew as much as Stella or Beti, Rudra or Himm. For when a deputation of the wives waited upon her ostensibly for advice but in reality for the redress of their grievance the old dame put off her spectacles, laid aside her bible and asked the deputation what wrong if young people enjoyed themselves. "Wrong"? exclaimed Rita, "it is immoral," to which Gulanar gave her hesitating nod. It was clear to the married hags that their husbands had gone on the spree and that Mrs. Heikle was abetting them. In her attack and defence Rita was less scrupulous than Gulanar, though both were equally determined. Rita suggested to Gulanar that the matter should be referred to the two offenders themselves one by one and if they received no redress they should create a scene of the efficacy of which women are firm believers. The crisis was reached when an "At Home" was in progress. It was one of those "At Homes" when departing friends meet new arrivals, and when new friends are welcomed and farewells spoken to old ones. One Mr. Lal Bahadur who had loyally served the Government in tracking bandits and other malefactors was retiring from service. He was a gentleman who had come to Kichlipur in his early teens and was now a grey berda on eve of his retirement. A large party of his friends and admirers had assembled in Himm's drawing-room to do him honour. A musical concert had been arranged and tea was being passed round when Rita sent her maid to demand that the chair on whuich Beti was seated should be vacated for another purpose, Beti understood the insult. Himm made light of it by suggesting that the chair had lost its leg, but the company who were 'au courant' with the rumours which had been circulated understood its meaning. They knew also Rita. It was arranged that Stella was to be simultaneously unseated by Gulanar, but she lost courage and did not act her part. The meeting dispersed and Himm who was a fiend when roused went for Rita—but this is just what Rita loved—a street scene. She rushed into the open in semi-nudity shrieking and shouting that she would make a court case of it. She lost no time in penning a series of scurrilous letters charging her husband of vile crime and calling for the hand of vengeance to descend upon him. Rita had made Kichdipur too hot for Himm who packed up his belongings and shifted to Kamalpur. But what good does it do to a person to shift from one plague spot to another when he carried its germs in his bedding. Himm did not realise it at first. The scandal which had been hatched at Kichdipur dogged Himm to Kamalpur. Every eye turned against him as one who was driven out of the decent society of Kichdipur. Rudra was still there. He was a Hindu, though Gulanar was not of his caste. He had retained his birthright of polygamy which is at times a more humane form of divorce in that it entails the wife to a lifelong protection and maintenance. It is abhorrent to women. But how many women are not cast adrift after the decree absolute?

Beti was not twenty. She had graduated from an English seminary where she had been brought up with European, Parsi and Hindu girls who were thirsting for knowledge and were besieging gates of every institution which catered for the higher education of women. She had acquainted herself well at all the literary tests but over and beyond these tests she had imbibed the new spirit of advance She was a gifted musician, a star dancer, learnt such drawing and painting as the Indian schools taught. Her favourite author was Byron next to whom she placed Tennyson whom she could recite by heart. In her plain elegant sari, she oven sat down to compile verses which she cited to Himm who was a prize poet of Cambridge But though Beti's liberal education was complete she had received no professional training and her married sister commenced to discuss in whispers Beti's future. The mother was a scion of an ancient family. She was rooted to her caste. Her ideas of marriages and its obligations were antediluvian.

Educated suitors holding good positions appeared in shoals to seek Beti's hand. Beti had selected one—a young engineer whose employment in the Imperial grade gave him an assurance of a comfortable living wage and the prospect of a steady promotion. But he was an outcast and was accounted a Shudra in the social heirarchy. Another equally eligble suffered from a similar disability. The question with Beti was whom to marry. The question with the mother was whom to marry in the caste. The caste to which Beti was assigned was an agricultural caste and all its adherents were knights of the plough. They had despised the attractions of a quill pen. The mother consulted the father and the two agreed that it was unthinkable for them to face the social ostracism which Beti's marriage out of caste would be their life-long heritage. They were for marrying her off to one Sukhdeo Malguzar—an opulent owner of a hundred ploughs and twevo score of short heads. He owned three villages and had a manor which yielded him an annual income of twenty thousand rupees The suitors who belonged to a servile crew could not hold a candle to him in point of position and opulence. And he was of Beti's caste which was the main thing to consider. The decision was no sooner made than Beti's fate was sealed. She was naturally shy before her parents, but she confided to Mrs. Heikle her own predilection in the matter which primarily concerned her future happiness. She was for marrying one between whom and herself there would be affinity.

Himm and Rudra had become brothers in misfortune. They could not understand the psychology of their womanfolk. Rudra was feeling lonely without Himm, and the latter felt himself an exile in Kamalpur. Rudra invited him over to Kichdipur for a week-end. Himm was glad of change. But the fact is that since the rumpus and Himm's departure, Gulanar had been casting about for a chance to settle Beti. She told her mother that it was not right that a grown up girl should remain idle without [illegible]. Her parents who belonged to the old school had always looked ask[illegible] education which they in[illegible] impaired her woman[illegible] had revolted against [illegible] sion. She could not [illegible] golden calf. If she [illegible] was none too anxious [illegible] would marry the [illegible] and admire. She was [illegible] into the world and [illegible] had received an offer of a [illegible] which she was on the point of [illegible]. But Gulanar stood in her way. She demurred to a young girl going out in the world single and unprotected. She put it to Rudra. Rudra did not know his own mind. He would consult Himm. Himm would trust to the maturer experience of Mrs. Heikle. She became their general referee in matrimonial matters. They laid Beti's case before her. She gave no direct verdict but it was plain what she thought of the proposal for its very mention had let loose the flood-gates of her eloquence.

ATTORNEY OR MAN OF DESTINY?

LLOYD GEORGE'S AMAZING CAREER.

TOO ELUSIVE EVEN FOR MICROSCOPE

"HE IS STILL UNFINISHED"

One of the most astonishing careers in the history of British politics is that of David Lloyd George, who is still "the unknown factor of the future." From obscurity he came to the pinnacle, from the pinnacle back to oblivious. Nobody has ever questioned the courage, the ability, the vision, the flair, or the oratorial magic and in candescence of David Lloyd George. But many have questioned his faith, distinsted his word, failed to co-operate. Thus says C. B. R. in the "Sunday Chronicle," and proceeds to discuss the possible verdict that posterity will pass on him.

A bright young boy, very quick at mental arithmetic and trignometry, took his place in his class in a grey building in North Wales that housed the village church school. The average age of the class was 12.

Before the children stood the squire, the rector, and the schoolmaster, together with the diocesan inspector and a number of ladies. They had assembled to hear the children recite the Catechism. The rector put his questions but there were no replies.

One of the boys looked conspicuously innocent. The questions were repeated. Still the tense silence. It was the revolt of young Nonconformity.

SOLICITOR'S REPLY.

Fourteen years later four quarrymen in North Wales were prosecuted for fishing in a small mountain quarry lake. The prosecution contended that the lake was a "river." Defending was a pale-faced advocate—once the boy who had organised the rebels in the school against the Catechism.

The chairman interrupted the young solicitor's argument by saying that the legal point involved would have to be tried before a higher court. "Yes, sir, and in a perfectly just and unbiased court," was the astonishing reply.

The chairman at once asked to whom the reference was made. Pat and pointed came the answer, "I refer to you in particular sir." With great ceremony the chairman rose and left the court. Another magistrate protested. A third declined to go on. Then they all went out.

SECOND NOTABLE VICTORY.

And that was the second notable victory in the early career of David Lloyd George.

War was the next big test. The struggle with the Boers began in 1899, and Lloyd George was now a member of Parliament. He opposed the war, passionately, desperately. He was denounced, damned, threatened, hated.

In his own boroughs of Criccieth, Nevin and Pwllheli, they burnt him in effigy. At Bangor the mob broke every window in the hall where he spoke. In the street after the meeting he was knocked on the head with a bludgeon. His hat saved him. Half stunned he staggered into a cafe and for hours he was besieged by a howling mob.

TWO WARS.

In Birmingham—the citadel of his then arch-enemy Joseph Chamberlain—he spoke at the Town Hall against the beseeching advice of his friends and in the face of unmistakable threats by his enemies. The hall was captured by an armed mob. Lloyd George and his friends were cut off in a back room.

He was threatened with death. He escaped in a constable's uniform, which, after much persuasion, the Chief Constable got him to wear.

Again, Britain was at war—after another of 14 years. This time a Continent blazed. Again there was doubt. People heard the name of Lloyd George, remembered the Boer War, were told that this fighting spirit was still paradoxically, for peace. Then Belgium was invaded.

THE MAN OF DESTINY.

He was for war, and never looked back from that decision. 'I can understand a man opposing war," he said once, "but I cannot understand his waging a war with half a heart."

"He organised munitions, worked the clock round, and the man whom the greatest and wealthiest in Britain had hated for his Budgets, his Limehousing, his daring attacks on vested interests, came to embody the fighting spirit of an Empire in its greatest fight for life. The "little Welsh attorney" was then "the man of destiny." "

But a rebel at 12 is a rebel always. He was dissatisfied with the Cabinet's conduct of the war. He found himself in conflict with his chief, Mr. Asquith. Mr. Asquith resigned. Lloyd George was Prime Minister in 1916, and the war was going badly.

THE PEACE.

He was transformed. Indefatigable. indomitable, when even hope was sometimes a mockery, he went on, relentless in word and deed, against "the road hog of Europe." When our merchant ships were being sunk at the rate of 50 and 60 a week; when one day even the Cabinet seemed to have lost heart, he waked in and said: "Gentlemen, if the Army fails, if the Navy fails, so long as we have one ship left on the sea we will fight."

On November 9, 1918, he spoke at the Mansion House. I heard him cry, "Germany is doomed." Two days later the end had come.

The end had come! Perhaps in more senses than one. Peace hath her difficulties no less intractable than war. David Lloyd George saw the peace through. At the end of 1922 he was no longer Premier. His old Liberal party dwindled into a remnant of its former self. Most of it hated him—for he was never a supreme party man—as others had hated him before. He and his former chief had growled at each other across the floor of the House of Commons. Old friends an athematised him.

But he has got back to this: the leadership of a small, a disunited, a suspicious a dissentient party. You see him walk into the House of Commons, his hair white, but with buoyant step and sunny smile, still oozing personal force, physical energy and irresistible charm. Once this man was "Prime Minister of Europe." Today?

"He is as busy as never he was. Even his chauffeur has told me that. What for? What plans has this man, the most enigmatical force in British politics, for to-morrow? What does he hope for? What does he work for? Twenty years ago he was the unknown factor of the future, a man who in his boyhood had one luxury a week, on a Sunday morning, and that luxury half an egg for breakfast. He is still "the unknown factor of the future."

THE FLAW.

Posterity will puzzle over one of the most astonishing careers in the history of politics; the unexampled leap from obscurity ao flashing world eminence the equally startling descent of the stick from the rocket. From obscurity he came to the pinnacle from the pinnae eback to oblivion. The path is the path of genius. But genius creates doubt and d'strust. Nobody has ever questioned the courage, the ability, the vision, the flaid, or the oratorical magic and incandescence of David Lloyd George. But many have questioned his faith, distrused his word, failed to cooperate.

Posterity will find him slippery even under the microscope. It is difficult to get the blob of mercury into the hole made for it. A great man? Yes, unmistakably. But the flaw? There is a look of clay about the feet. Posterity will write that adversity found him. I iamgine posterity will add, "And prosperity found him out."

He is still unfinished. Will the last chapter modify the judgment? And how? Even "L.l. G." himself cannot say.

LUXURY TRAIN

"Chronicle" photo.
The "Punjab Ltd." a new luxury train which left Ballard Pier on Friday on its maiden journey.

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